





## HOME NEWS

## Trotskyists describe infiltration of parties and unions

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Information made available to *The Times* makes it possible to chronicle a year's activities of the Trotskyist "Militant Tendency", which is developing a concerted attempt to penetrate the Labour Party at every level.

The documents, in the form of quarterly bulletins circulated among the group's supporters, show how the tendency has infiltrated into constituency Labour parties, trades councils, trade union branches and the Young Socialists.

Covering the year 1978, the first bulletin, issued in February, boasts in its general report that there can be no doubt that since the national rally last year the tendency has made progress in every field.

It then turns its attention to the firemen's strike.

In every locality comrades went into action immediately when the firemen came out on strike," it says. "Visits were made at once to the picket lines, meetings were arranged and contacts established. Comrades from every area poured reports and interviews into the centre."

The centre is a large, old factory in the East End of London, where the *Militant* newspaper is printed, and is the operating base for the tendency.

The chief organizers are Mr Ted Grant and Mr Peter Taffie. Supporters are told in the bulletin that only a small number of the reports were printed in the *Militant* because of the lack of space, "but nevertheless the reports gave the readers of the paper a real picture of how the strike was developing and of our intention."

The way in which the local areas and district editorial boards intervened in the strike really illustrated the great strides forward, it states.

Turning to infiltration into the Labour Party, the bulletin says that since the annual Labour conference "our party has continued to advance and we should be able to make a very good impact in the forthcoming regional party conferences. Certainly, if we look back over the last year we can say that the attacks on us have done nothing but good in terms of stiffening our own comrades."

But there is a warning for the group.

"Our problem is not lack of growth, but tempo; we are not growing fast enough," the bulletin complains. "We have now increased support in the work places, among the youth, in the party and unions; the next step is to translate this into an increase in the tendency's size as fast as possible."

The Labour Party Young Socialists organization, which the Militant tendency controls, is the group's biggest coup, and the April bulletin is already euphoric over its achievements at the annual youth conference at Llandudno that Easter.

That is the conference at which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

which the conference at

## Protestants incensed by statue 'to IRA dead'

From Christopher Thomas  
Crossmaglen

A monument to the dead in the struggle for "Irish freedom" in the centre of Crossmaglen, probably Northern Ireland's most staunchly Republican village, has incensed Protestant political leaders.

An impressive bronze statue of a warrior rising from the phoenix with fists clenched and eyes fixed firmly on the Irish border, less than a mile away, dominates the village square, just 100 yards from the battered army base in this notorious "bandit country" of South Armagh.

Moves are under way by Unionist district councils to find a legal loophole to get the statue demolished. It is reputed to have cost between £12,000 and £14,000, raised over a long period within the local community, which to varying degrees of willingness pays obedience to the Provisional IRA.

Crossmaglen is in the heart of one of Ulster's most violent areas where scores of British soldiers have been killed. Terrorists in Forkhill yesterday injured three policemen and a civilian in a land-mine attack.

It happened as two police vehicles with a local civilian driving his car between them, were travelling on the Corrivoe road. A remote-controlled bomb exploded beside the front vehicle and a burst of automatic gunfire followed.

The statue in Crossmaglen is generally accepted to be in honour of the IRA.

The inscription says: "Glory to you all praised and humble heroes who have sacrificed for your unity and passionate love of Irish freedom."

Planning permission was inexplicably granted in 1971-72 by the Unionist-controlled Armagh County Council before it appeared under local government reorganization a year later.

A concrete base was laid not long before the planning permission would have lapsed after five years and no further work took place until about a year ago, when the imposing monument, standing on marble, appeared.

Under direct rule the planning authority in Ulster is the Department of the Environment, which has received bitter complaints from Unionist supporters. The district councils in Larne and Lisburn are heading demands for an investigation into whether the statue conforms with the original terms for planning consent.

Mr John McEvoy, chairman of the Newry and Mourne District Council which covers Crossmaglen and which is controlled by the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday: "My fear is that people in the area might be supporters of the IRA and react strongly to any attempt to remove this monument."

He did not find the monument offensive. If it commemorated the IRA, it was to the IRA of the 1920s and not to the Provisionals, for whom he held no brief.

More bombs: Two bombs exploded outside the Ulster Bank's offices in Waring Street, Belfast yesterday. The area was evacuated before the blast (the Press Association reports).

A car bomb exploded without warning outside the offices of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Armagh. One person was injured.

In Belleek, Co Fermanagh, a bomb exploded outside the offices of the Bank of Ireland and the Northern Bank.

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15



The statue to those who died for "Irish freedom".

Under direct rule the planning authority in Ulster is the Department of the Environment, which has received bitter complaints from Unionist supporters. The district councils in Larne and Lisburn are heading demands for an investigation into whether the statue conforms with the original terms for planning consent.

Mr John McEvoy, chairman of the Newry and Mourne District Council which covers Crossmaglen and which is controlled by the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday: "My fear is that people in the area might be supporters of the IRA and react strongly to any attempt to remove this monument."

He did not find the monument offensive. If it commemorated the IRA, it was to the IRA of the 1920s and not to the Provisionals, for whom he held no brief.

More bombs: Two bombs exploded outside the Ulster Bank's offices in Waring Street, Belfast yesterday. The area was evacuated before the blast (the Press Association reports).

A car bomb exploded without warning outside the offices of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Armagh. One person was injured.

In Belleek, Co Fermanagh, a bomb exploded outside the offices of the Bank of Ireland and the Northern Bank.

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

## Channel blockade is working, pickets say

From Nicholas Timmins  
Dover

Flying pickets from Rotherham, Yorkshire, mounted a round-the-clock watch over steel movements at the channel ports of Dover, Ramsgate and Folkestone yesterday.

By late afternoon the pickets had seen no steel move either into or out of the docks at the three towns, none of which could be counted as a major steel port.

Mr Alan Cook, the pickets' representative, said that after meetings with the local seamen, railmen and transport union representatives he believed "we have got the channel ports more or less sewn up."

The pickets believe steel shipments have been switched to the channel ports following the successful blockade of the east coast ports of Immingham, Goole, Boston and Kings Lynn.

Mr Cook said the pickets had had a message from Calais saying that no steel would be loaded there, and that if it did come across the railmen and seamen members at Dover would turn it back.

The 53 flying pickets at Channel ports are little more than a token force. Mr Cook said: "We have got a squad of probably 5,000 flying pickets in South Yorkshire who would drop here at the drop of a hat if we do have any problems."

"We have got the support of the Kent miners and they have said if need be there will be pickets available in the short-term until we get help down from Sheffield which would take probably eight hours at the outside."

Mr Cook said he believed two steel loads left the Dover docks on Monday, but as he knew there was no steel in any of the docks at the moment.

The pickets will be going to Calais on Thursday to meet French trade unionists to try and ensure steel is not moved across the Channel.

Mr Cook said the pickets had also been told of a number of steel stockholders in the Kent area which they would be investigating and if necessary they would bring more pickets down from South Yorkshire.

Ronald Kershaw writes from Sheffield: The Rotherham based South Yorkshire steel strike committee said last night that there was no doubt picketing of private steel companies and docks was beginning to bite.

Mr Tom Dolman, a strike committee member, said that yesterday afternoon alone the strike committee had received between 20 and 30 calls from steel companies in dire straits asking for dispensations to allow them to obtain steel supplies.

He said: "We cannot give any dispensations." The British Independent Steel Producers' Association said there was evidence that picketing of stockholders was spreading.

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

## Steady rise in secondary picketing worries CBI

From Penny Symon  
Birmingham

As steel workers from Yorkshire continued to reinforce picket lines in the West Midlands yesterday, Mr Stephen Rankin, the Confederation of British Industry's regional director, said that the steady increase in secondary picketing was causing concern to his members.

He said: "Although the scale is small at the moment, we are getting worried because we see the tendency increasing. Also, there is concern about possible weak links in the production chain."

"If one company cannot make a particular component because they cannot get the right steel, it is then the whole production process could grind to a halt because of this one vital company going out of action. We are worried that this will happen sooner rather than later."

Mr Rankin said that manufacturing companies in the region had about three to five weeks' supply of steel left. Many stockpiled up in advance of the strike.

But the smaller ones could be in difficulties soon. They did not have the facilities to carry large stocks, preferring to draw from steel stockholders when necessary.

Mr Clive Lewis, an official of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in the West Midlands, said: "Picketing was peaceful and responsible and we went to 38 stockholding firms, as well as British Rail steel terminals at Great Bridge and Wolverhampton."

The companies picketed included Howard E. Perry, Walsall, and Borsari, Walsall. Mr Lewis said: "We sent about 20 men there because we are unhappy about steel from the British Steel Corporation going out from the plant, and also about the movement in and out of the plant."

Our pickets there said that steel from Shotton had its wrapper torn off in the hope that they would not spot it. "One cowboy lorry driver knocked over the pickets' banner and we were angry about that. Apart from that, things were peaceful. We had no trouble with the police today."

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15

Letter, page 15



Mercedes 200	£7823
Ford Granada 2.3GL	£7240
Audi 100L 5S	£6690
Rover 2300	£6576
Renault 20TS	£6414
<b>Volvo 244DL</b>	<b>£5995</b>

# IT SHATTERS EVERYONE'S HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF VOLVO.

We're very pleased to be bottom of this particular list.

And we didn't have to drop any standards to get there.

Indeed, we build our cars so carefully that they're still on the road long after other makes are on the scrap heap.

(Statistics collected by the Swedish government show that Volvos in Sweden keep going for an average of 17.9 years.)

An example of the care we take is the piping in our braking system.

Most car makers are happy with copper. But we prefer an unusual copper/nickel alloy.

It's far from cheap, but nothing resists corrosion so well. We have no choice but to use it.

(The only other manufacturer to be so particular is Porsche. They use the alloy on their 928 which costs nearly £22,000.)

We are equally uncompromising in our search for new ideas.

We pioneered the laminated windscreen.

We were the first to fit three-point safety belts as standard.

We developed the concept of the safety cage. (Our ideas have so impressed America's

National Highway Traffic Administration that they have chosen the Volvo 244 as the basic model for future safety needs.)

Hardly basic, however, is our 244 DL's level of specification.

Such things as all-round disc brakes, head-lamp washer/wipers and a heated driver's seat come as standard.

All of which, we realise, only encourages the belief that Volvos are very expensive.

Unfortunately, it's the price we have to pay.



**VOLVO. A CAR WITH STANDARDS.**

(PRICES ARE FOR MANUAL VERSIONS INCLUDING CAR TAX & VAT AT THE CURRENT RATE.) FOR THE 1980 EDITION OF 'VOLVO FACTS' WRITE TO: DEPT. T 08, VOLVO CONCESSIONAIRES LTD, LONDON W13 9AQ. PRICES FOR THE NEW 1980 200 SERIES START FROM £5995 (DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. SALES TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0494) 33444. SERVICE TEL: IPSWICH (0473) 72026. PARTS TEL: CRICK (0788) 82351. SOURCE: SWEDISH MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION CO. 1977.



## HOME NEWS

## Many jobs in science and commerce for 1980 graduates

By Frances Gibb

A large demand for graduates in science teaching, sales and retail management, computer programming and accountancy is predicted for 1980 according to a report on the graduate job market.

The shortage of teachers of mathematics, physics and chemistry was in turn leading to a shortage of engineers, it says. Engineers need those subjects at A level.

The report urges graduates of any discipline to consider computer programming, sales and retail management and accountancy, where there was a "strong unsatisfied demand".

Graduates who have some power of logical thinking, and/or a desire to work with people face-to-face might well consider such jobs.

There would also be an abundance of choice for graduates with a good degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and reasonable personal qualities and a good choice for those with degrees in the physical sciences.

But it gives a warning that the gap between supply of graduates and vacancies would be worse than last year because of the general state of the economy. That would affect the job market as a whole.

There will be about 53,000 graduate job seekers this year, an 8 per cent increase over the year before, the report says, but vacancies have increased by only 4 per cent.

A big drop, of 10 to 15

per cent, was envisaged in the Civil Service because of public expenditure cuts but the private sector, in areas such as commerce and the manufacturing industry, needed more graduates.

The report is the fifth compiled by three organizations concerned with graduate employment: the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

Its main message is that both graduates and employers must be flexible. One third of the jobs available to graduates were open to those of any discipline and students from surplus disciplines such as the arts, biological sciences and some social studies should look outside their subject.

It urges graduates not to be put off by the word "numeration". Normally "O" level mathematics would suffice in many jobs such as computer programming, purchasing, sales and retail management.

Demand for graduates in accountancy continued unabated and was up by 15 per cent on the year before, with some companies wanting as many as 300 graduates in a year.

In general, graduates seemed to be turning to subjects where they know they can find jobs. Engineering and technology was the most rapidly growing area of graduate output, particularly in mechanical engineering.

## Call for more care on nuclear shipments

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Inadequate attention is paid to the shipping of waste nuclear fuel according to a report from the Political Ecology Research Group, Oxford.

Its conclusion is that shipment through heavily populated regions and valuable shallow water fisheries constitutes a great hazard. In view of the magnitude of the hazard outlined in the analysis, the research group says it is disturbing to find no reference to the risk in any of the United Kingdom publications from industry, the Government or royal commissions.

The first recommendation the group makes is for a review of the safety of marine transport to be made and published for comment. The transport of spent nuclear fuel by sea cannot at present be regarded as an "acceptable" hazard until those at risk have an opportunity to assess the circumstances and should they feel the risk is too high, to argue for the alternatives.

The report published yesterday is the first of a series of studies commissioned by the Greenpeace organization. It deals with the fabrication of nuclear fuel, transport of spent fuel elements, reprocessing of the fuel and waste disposal. Attention has focused on the dangers of spent fuel elements because that represents one of the most hazardous parts of the nuclear energy cycle, about which scant information seems available.

## Couple's teaching system 'backed by Mrs Thatcher'

From Our Correspondent  
Great Witley

Magistrates at Great Witley, Hereford and Worcester, were told yesterday that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as Secretary of State for Education, had endorsed the system being used by a couple seeking the right to educate their children at home.

Mr Roland Meighan, lecturer in education at Birmingham University and editor of two national educational magazines, said Mrs Thatcher had signed an agreement with other EEC countries in 1973 committing Britain to support an educational system almost identical to that practised by the couple.

He was giving evidence for Geoffrey Harrison, aged 41, and his wife Iris, aged 37, of the Burntlands, Rochford, Tenbury Wells, who are being prosecuted by Hereford and Worcester County Council for failing to comply with school attendance orders in respect of three of their children. They have pleaded not guilty.

The publication of the report is coincident with the imminent arrival of the Pacific Sun carrying 49 tons of spent fuel from Japan for reprocessing at Windscale. The Irish Sea is listed in the report as one of the special risk areas where the hazards and alternatives should be made available.

In fact the recommendations of the Political Ecology Research Group are divided between alternative methods of handling fuel and preparation of countermeasures in the event of an accident.

One of the suggested alternatives does away with reprocessing, and involves transporting spent fuel in small quantities by rail within the country of origin to storage depots. Another plan is to site a reprocessing plant close to a deep water harbour. That has not been done so far. The final choice proposed is on nuclear power.

The countermeasures call for the test of rapid evacuation plans and exercises designed to reduce doses from gas clouds, especially in Barrow-in-Furness where shipments to Windscale are handled; the use of purpose-built ships with the most up-to-date fire control equipment; a limit on the size of shipments; a new type of container for carrying spent fuel; and the use of longer periods between the removal of fuel from a nuclear reactor to interim cooling ponds and transfer for reprocessing or storage in a waste depository.

Mr Meighan said he had spent two days assessing the children at the family smallholding and found they were being taught under a system where the priorities were in instilling confidence, the ability to solve problems, arousing intellectual curiosity, imparting self reliance and the use of first-hand learning as the best. The system gave much lower priority to the three Rs than others.

Once he invited the children to the university to assess them away from their home environment. He added: "I have shown the university many people educated in the conventional way but these children showed an intellectual curiosity which I found most demanding."

Earlier, Andrea Harrison, aged 15, told the court she had taught herself to read music and to play the violin to orchestral standard. She had also taught herself shorthand and touch typing. She hopes to become a professional musician.

The hearing continues today.

## No decision on rise in child benefit this year

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Child benefit will not be raised in April, and families will have to wait at least until November for any increase. But Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a letter published yesterday, that the Government has not decided yet on whether child benefit will be raised at all this year.

Mr Jenkin made the Government's position clear in a letter to Mr Stanley Orme, Labour spokesman on social services, in response to a series of questions on the Social Security Bill which is expected to begin its committee stage next week.

Mr Jenkin also disclosed that some of the supplementary benefit rules will, after all, be kept secret; and that the Government may use the Bill to change the rules affecting benefit for strikers' families. But he said, the Bill would not change the present rules that short-term benefits raised in line with price inflation.

Child benefits were last raised to £4 a week per child in April 1978. But Mr Jenkin said in his letter that there would be no increase this April.

"Apart from the question of public expenditure involved, now that child tax allowances have generally been withdrawn, there is obvious advantage in up-rating child benefit at the normal up-rating date in November for social security benefits as a whole," Mr Jenkin said. "No decision on an up-rating of child benefit next November has yet been taken."

Mr Orme said last night that the statement was "extremely significant" for families who were facing extra costs through inflation and the Government's proposed changes on school meals, transport and milk.

The Government had cancelled the previous Labour Government's promise to increase child benefits last November, with the result that by April this year, the £4 a week benefit would be worth just over £3.

"There will be no relief for families in the Budget and they will really suffer before November," Mr Orme said. "We shall be pressing the Government at every opportunity for an increase this spring."

He also promised firm opposition to any attempt by the Government to introduce new rules on benefits for strikers' families during the Bill's passage.

## Details of jet crash made public

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, the Under Secretary of Defence for the RAF yesterday took the unprecedented step of releasing details of a private RAF accident inquiry.

The inquiry was made into a Harrier accident at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, in which three people died.

Mr Pattie said details of all future military aircraft accidents involving loss or serious damage would be published. The three people died when the wreckage crashed on to their homes after the two Harriers collided in flight.

Mr Pattie said that pilot error was to blame, but the evidence did not warrant charges being brought.

The planes, from Strike Command, Wittering, Lincolnshire, were two miles from Wisbech when they collided during a mock dogfight last September 21. Both pilots ejected safely. Mr Pattie said the likely cause of the accident was a human error by the pilot. "The air officer who would be responsible for convening any court martial in respect of this incident has taken legal advice and has decided that the admissible evidence does not support any charge against any person."

In a written statement to MPs, Mr Pattie said: "I have decided in future we will publish a full summary of the circumstances and causes of the military aircraft accident involving loss of or serious damage."

"This summary will contain as much information as possible and will apply equally to accidents to Royal Navy and Army aircraft."

Mr Pattie should emphasize, however, the actual proceedings of Service Boards of Inquiry are and must remain privileged. The last time the bishops authorized the publication of guidelines on a sensitive sexual matter, in that case homosexuality, their action was welcomed as a sympathetic and liberal interpretation of the traditional view.

The issue is likely to be raised in the course of the National Pastoral Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, which is planned for May in Liverpool, and also at the next meeting of the Synod of Bishops in Rome, which will consider a wide range of subjects affecting Christian family life.

Civil defence—1: Government to give greater priority to protect millions of people

## SS20 Russian missiles expose Britain's weakness to attack

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Britain's much-criticized civil defence plans are to be given greater priority by the Government. SS20 Russian missiles, which carry pre-targeted warheads, and the super-sonic Backfire bomber, have helped to expose the weakness.

Russian plans are likely to take into account Britain's agreement in principle to the installation here of 150 American built and manned ground-launched cruise missiles. The United States Air Force had a team in Britain in November, evaluating possible bases.

The incoming Conservative Government was already thinking of upgrading civil defence, stimulated by criticism from within the party while in opposition.

In Britain's Home Defence Gamble, published by the Conservative Political Centre, Mr Robin Hodgson and Mr Robert Banks, both MPs, said: "Since 1958 when home defence was last drastically cut back, successive governments have gambled that there will be enough time when international crises occur, to enable an effective policy for the home defence of the country to be reestablished. If the

gamble fails, millions of people will die unnecessarily."

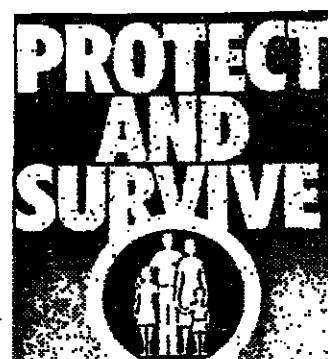
The Government is studying the results of a conference, at the Home Defence College, in Yorkshire in November. It was attended by representatives of government departments, local government and other authorities, including police and fire chiefs, and emergency planning officers.

Lord Belstead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, told the House of Lords on December 6: "The results of that study will be taken into account as urgently as possible."

The Home Office also has a report by the County Emergency Planning Officers' Society, which says: "The society considers that the present state of civil defence preparedness falls far short of that warranted by the threat."

Britain's defence planners think that the United Kingdom's share of Soviet strike capability could amount to 180 to 200 megatons.

One megaton is the equivalent of one million tons of TNT. The effect of a one-megaton burst over County Hall, London, would be complete destruction of brick structures in a radius of one and three quarter miles;



Such an attack would probably be delivered within 24 hours, planners think, and would comprise a mixture of both air and ground bursts.

For the purpose of survival planning, it is assumed that the population's survival rate would range from 60 per cent in the worst-affected areas, to 95 per cent in the least-affected areas. Loss of essential services and productive capacity, caused by damage to installations, loss of power supplies and lack of raw materials, could be as high as 80 per cent.

Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor, RAF (ret), former director of the Home Defence College, gave a Nato civil defence training seminar in May, 1977, details of the likely effect of an attack on the United Kingdom.

He said: "The attack will be aimed at putting us quickly out of the reckoning by disabling the country militarily, politically and economically. The likely targets were spread unevenly, he said."

The targets were that those parts of the country holding no nuclear targets would come through more or less undamaged by blast or fire. Their difficulties would be caused by fall-out radiation, a large influx of refugees, survival without ex-

ternal supplies of food, energy, raw materials, finished products and other resources, and physical, social and economic isolation.

In those areas, communications systems would have largely survived. That should enable leaders at different levels to set about bringing order out of chaos, and organizing a co-ordinated operation for recovery.

The main target areas would be so badly knocked about as to be beyond effective self-help. They would have to be more or less disconnected, using existing areas recovered sufficiently to come to their aid.

Between those extremes, would be areas which, although hard-hit, would not have suffered a technical knockout and would stand on a knife edge between recovery or collapse.

Those areas of decision were likely to make up most of the country and the way things went in them might well decide the ultimate fate of the country as a whole.

That is the basis of Sir Leslie's argument for making sound preparations beforehand—an argument shared by all to do with civil defence.

Next: Inside regional defence HQ

## Council voting rules on schools to be altered

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

A general dispensation to allow members of local authorities to speak and vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport is to be issued by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

That was announced by Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education, last night after proceedings on the Education (No 2) Bill had been held up by a series of protests by MPs about the warnings given by council officials in some areas that council members with children at school would be disqualified from voting because of a pecuniary interest.

Mr Boyson was obviously worried about the legal interpretation of the Local Government Act 1972, which had been given by some council officials and during the luncheon debate of the committee.

When the committee resumed, he was able to make his statement. When Mr Edward Graham, Labour and Co-operative Party MP for Enfield, Edmonton, asked whether the announcement meant that members of the Enfield council, due to take a decision of school meals, milk and transport last yesterday, would be covered by the dispensation, Mr Boyson said it would be better if they waited until the official dispensation had been promulgated.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour MP for Bedwellty, the Opposition spokesman for education, thought it was constitutionally wrong for councils to make administrative and financial changes on the assumption that the Bill the committee were discussing would become law in its present form.

Points of order: Earlier the morning session of the Commons standing committee on the Bill had taken up with points of order and demands that government law officers should explain the situation (see page 10).

The committee was over a ruling by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for Environment that councillors with children at school could not vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport. Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said the government law officers should provide an explanation. It was impossible, he said, to put forward amendments to the Bill if they did not know the effects of proposed clauses on councillors' voting rights.

The Department of the Environment had perpetrated a "conscious and deliberate" lie, he said. "We are in a grave, very important constitutional difficulty."

Mr Price said that when he was a member of Sheffield education committee he had taken part in decisions about furniture and extra teachers for the infants' school which his children attended. Were it not for a seven-year limitation rule, he would now find himself liable to be sued.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said that when he was a councillor there were debates on putting up the charges for swimming baths. "Everyone could vote, not just those who did not swim."

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, pointed out that only those councillors who opted to use the private education system would be able to vote.

Conservative backbenchers were also concerned. Mr George Thorburn, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Garston, said he was appalled by Lord Bellwin's ruling. And Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, said the issues raised were "substantial".

should explain the situation (see page 10).

The committee was over a ruling by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for Environment that councillors with children at school could not vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport. Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said the government law officers should provide an explanation. It was impossible, he said, to put forward amendments to the Bill if they did not know the effects of proposed clauses on councillors' voting rights.

The Department of the Environment had perpetrated a "conscious and deliberate" lie, he said. "We are in a grave, very important constitutional difficulty."

Mr Price said that when he was a member of Sheffield education committee he had taken part in decisions about furniture and extra teachers for the infants' school which his children attended. Were it not for a seven-year limitation rule, he would now find himself liable to be sued.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said that when he was a councillor there were debates on putting up the charges for swimming baths. "Everyone could vote, not just those who did not swim."

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, pointed out that only those councillors who opted to use the private education system would be able to vote.

Conservative backbenchers were also concerned. Mr George Thorburn, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Garston, said he was appalled by Lord Bellwin's ruling. And Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, said the issues raised were "substantial".

Points of order: Earlier the morning session of the Commons standing committee on the Bill had taken up with points of order and demands that government law officers should explain the situation (see page 10).

The committee was over a ruling by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for Environment that councillors with children at school could not vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport. Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said the government law officers should provide an explanation. It was impossible, he said, to put forward amendments to the Bill if they did not know the effects of proposed clauses on councillors' voting rights.

The Department of the Environment had perpetrated a "conscious and deliberate" lie, he said. "We are in a grave, very important constitutional difficulty."

Mr Price said that when he was a member of Sheffield education committee he had taken part in decisions about furniture and extra teachers for the infants' school which his children attended. Were it not for a seven-year limitation rule, he would now find himself liable to be sued.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said that when he was a councillor there were debates on putting up the charges for swimming baths. "Everyone could vote, not just those who did not swim."

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, pointed out that only those councillors who opted to use the private education system would be able to vote.

Conservative backbenchers were also concerned. Mr George Thorburn, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Garston, said he was appalled by Lord Bellwin's ruling. And Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, said the issues raised were "substantial".

Points of order: Earlier the morning session of the Commons standing committee on the Bill had taken up with points of order and demands that government law officers should explain the situation (see page 10).

The committee was over a ruling by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for Environment that councillors with children at school could not vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport. Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said the government law officers should provide an explanation. It was impossible, he said, to put forward amendments to the Bill if they did not know the effects of proposed clauses on councillors' voting rights.

The Department of the Environment had perpetrated a "conscious and deliberate" lie, he said. "We are in a grave, very important constitutional difficulty."

Mr Price said that when he was a member of Sheffield education committee he had taken part in decisions about furniture and extra teachers for the infants' school which his children attended. Were it not for a seven-year limitation rule, he would now find himself liable to be sued.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said that when he was a councillor there were debates on putting up the charges for swimming baths. "Everyone could vote, not just those who did not swim."

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, pointed out that only those councillors who opted to use the private education system would be able to vote.

## Nottingham Forest chief sent to jail

From Our Correspondent  
Nottingham

Stuart Dryden, chairman of Nottingham Forest Football Club, was jailed at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday for 12 months after a jury convicted him on four deception charges.

Mr Dryden, aged 53, a magistrate, of Trevor Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, was cleared of eight other charges of theft from the Post Office. Judge Kellack, QC, told Mr Dryden that it was a "fiddle" against the public. It is absolutely necessary that the public should know that their trust in the Post Office will be protected.

Mr Dryden had pleaded not guilty to 12 charges of theft and deception involving £256 when he was sub-postmaster at Ruddington, near Nottingham, from 1971 to 1978.

He was convicted of two charges of obtaining £12,40 by deception and two of furnishing false information, by providing remittance forms purporting to show that money had been paid out in wages to Mrs Audrey Dunsmore, aged 51, his sister-in-law. He was said to have put her down on the list as a holiday sales but she did no work in the sub-postoffice.

During his summing-up yesterday Judge Kellack called for an inquiry into allegations that the police deliberately avoided getting in touch with Mr Dryden's solicitor when Mr Dryden was interviewed in custody.

He added: "On the face of the matter there seems to have been a deliberate attempt by senior police officers to avoid the basic rights of an ordinary person."

Last night Mr Francis Reason, Mr Dryden's solicitor, said: "We are considering an appeal to the High Court."

## Police searching for doctor who vanished

By Stewart Tendler

Police in Britain and Ireland are searching for a doctor who vanished without trace last November. He is believed to be in his family in Sunbury, Surrey.

New Scotland Yard issued a description of Dr Andrew McGrath, aged 58, yesterday and the gold-coloured Vauxhall Victor he was driving. The doctor disappeared on November 27 when he drove from his home club in Weybridge to his home.

Dr McGrath is married with three children and details of his disappearance were not released until yesterday at the request of the family. Born in Armagh, Northern Ireland, Dr McGrath often visited Ireland, but there is no trace of his having left Britain.

One of his brothers is a superintendent in the Garda Síochána and he travelled to Sunbury, Cheshire, to see other relatives to try to trace Dr McGrath.

The doctor has been a partner in a west London practice for 27 years. He is described as introspective. There is no history of depression or family difficulties.

Dr McGrath is described as being about six feet tall with dark brown, greying hair, blue eyes and a tall complexion.

On the night he disappeared he was wearing a green sports jacket, green shirt and tie and brown trousers. The registration of his car is KLE 346N.

Comedian injured  
Frankie Howerd, aged 58, the comedian, was said to be still in pain in hospital in Birmingham yesterday after he slipped on snow and fractured his pelvis on Monday.

## Bishops to study Roman Catholic remarriage rules

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The possibility of allowing more flexible rules to apply to divorced and remarried Roman Catholics is being studied by the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales. In March, 17 bishops will attend a two-day meeting with a group of moral theologians to examine the issues more thoroughly.

At present divorce carries with it no ecclesiastical censure, but is not recognized as terminating a marriage. Any subsequent marriage by a Roman Catholic is forbidden, and anyone defying that ban and re-marrying in a register office or church of another denomination is considered to be excluded from the sacraments.

That is not excommunication, however, and in the case of a divorced person who subsequently has the marriage annulled by church tribunals, a second wedding is regarded as fully valid and in order,

which means it can be conducted in a Roman Catholic church.

Opinion in the Roman Catholic Church has moved away from the traditional view that an "irregular" second marriage necessarily constitutes a serious sin, and therefore be brought to an end before the couple can return to the sacraments.

In some cases priests will advise a couple to continue living together, particularly if there are children, on the basis of a chaste brother-sister relationship. The latest trend is to recognize the existing conjugal relationship as the best the couple can do, and allow them to return to the sacraments because of their subjective good faith and repentance for past sins. The brother-sister relationship is sometimes said to be psychologically damaging.

But when a couple are allowed to return to the sacraments while continuing a

sexual relationship, they are normally warned of the danger of scandal, and may be advised to change the church in which they normally worship to avoid shocking or embarrassing other members of the congregation.

The bishops will be considering a report from a working party which has studied the matter. It has been asked to be hesitant about encouraging a departure from traditional practice in the absence of guidance from Rome.

By the time of their meeting, the bishops will have the benefit of the results of a survey of opinion among Roman Catholics in England and Wales, which it is understood shows that they have become far more tolerant on issues like divorce and contraception. That would considerably ease the problem of the pastoral solution known as the "pastoral solution" based on subjective good faith.

## Five injured in explosion on oil tanker

From Our Own Correspondent  
Lerwick

Five injured men were lifted by helicopter from the 33,000-ton oil tanker Scenic as she drifted without power 30 miles off Sheelard yesterday. All had burns and one had an eye injury after a reported explosion in the engine room.

At the weekend the ship's master, Captain Arios Adonias, was fined £3,830 for illegally discharging oil at the Sullom Voe oil terminal. He told Lerwick sheriff court that it was an accident.

On Saturday night it was discovered that the Scenic had leaked 4,000 tons of oil over the legal limit on board. Complaints were also made that members of the crew were smoking as the ship arrived for loading.

Three tugs were sent to take the Scenic tow.

## Theft discovered of £40,000 library book

From Our Own Correspondent  
Edinburgh

Another theft of a valuable art book at the reference department of Edinburgh central library was discovered yesterday, bringing the total value of art volumes missing to £84,300.

Staff carried out an inventory after the theft of 15 volumes was discovered last week. The latest theft involved one volume of 600 prints of Jan Blaeu maps worth about £40,000.

The books stolen were available to the public but had not been distributed for more than two years and police said the theft could have taken place at any time in that period. Scotland Yard's art and antiquities squad has been notified of the thefts, the largest ever from a Scottish library.

Lothian and Borders police have warned art dealers, academics and collectors throughout the country about the books.

The first thefts were of the following: Five volumes by John Gould entitled *A Monograph of the Trochilidae*, or family of humming birds. Each volume is 21in by 16in, is in green leather with full lining and gold trim.

Edinburgh public library on the last printed page and the set is worth £19,800. Five volumes also by John Gould entitled *The Birds of Europe* are worth £17,000 and a further five volumes by him entitled *The Birds of Great Britain* dated 1837 are valued at £7,500.

## Poor salmon start

On the first day of the English salmon season yesterday, one Britain's best rivers, the Eden in Cumbria, produced only one 15lb salmon. Mr James Jones, the Eden gillie, said it had been "grim". He blamed flooding.

## Fruits of an entire culture for six-week festival

By Martin Huckerby  
Theatre Reporter

Next month in London a festival



## HOME NEWS

## Inquiry opens into plan to raise lake levels to supply Windscale and west Cumbria

From Our Correspondent

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

Whitehaven

More than a dozen organiza-

tions and individuals have

objected, including the Coun-

ty's Special Planning Board,

and have suggested a costlier

scheme to extract water from

a river.

Mr Denis Komlosy, the in-

quiry inspector, said in his

opening that the whole of Jan-

uary and February would be

taken up by the water authority

and BNF, stating their cases.

It would be March before

objections could put their argu-

ments.

Yesterday was mainly devoted

to the parties concerned giving

brief outlines of the cases they

would put at the inquiry.

Mr Ian Glidwell, QC, repre-

senting the water authority,

whose evidence could take up

to three weeks, said more water

was needed for domestic and

industrial supplies in west

Cumbria, as well as for the

Windscale plant. The authority

concluded that the Ennerdale

scheme would best satisfy

all three types of demand, he

said. It would be the least

expensive scheme and have less

effect on the environment.

Lionel Read, QC, for

BNF, said that unless water

was available for the Winds-

cale it could lead to the closure

of the processing plant: that

was unacceptable. The ecology

of West Water and Walsdale

would not be harmed by the

scheme.

But Mr Christopher Hordern,

QC, for the special planning

board, argued that each pro-

posal involved "significant and

detrimental changes".

The board had a primary and

statutory duty to preserve and

enhance the beauty of the

national park, which was an

area of unspoiled grandeur and

of peace, he said.

The board's standpoint must

be to resist all threats to the

landscape.

He was supported by Mr

David Hellard, secretary of the

Cumbria branch of the National

Farmers' Union, who expressed

concern at the effects on farms

and agriculture in general.

Farmers were worried about

loss of land.

"The disturbance it will

cause could be quite extensive,

interfering with things such as

drainage and access. We are

seeking lots of safeguards on the

effect of the proposals on exist-

ing farm enterprises."

The numbers at Whitehaven

Civic Hall for the opening of

the inquiry caused the hall's

restaurant staff to run out of

milk by lunchtime.

## Prisoner is refused access to solicitor

By Annabel Ferriman

A prisoner in Wandsworth

prison, London, who alleges that

he was beaten and threatened

by warders, has been refused

access to a solicitor because the

rules lay down that he must

protest to the Governor, the

Board of Visitors and the Home

Secretary before he can request

legal advice.

The case, which is being

taken up by the prisoner's Mr

Ernest Roberts, Labour member

of Parliament for Hackney,

North and Stoke Newington,

draws attention to Home Office

rules which were introduced in

1976 and have been under

attack by the National Council

of Civil Liberties since.

Miss Hilary Kitchen, the

council's legal officer, said yes-

terday that delays could have

a most damaging effect on

efforts to bring civil proceed-

ings before the courts and the

prisoner's memories and avail-

ability declined.

Mr Alvin Bay, aged 29, serv-

ing two and a half years for

theft, was in solitary confine-

ment when he alleges, the

attacks took place on December

10 and 11.

His mother approached a

solicitor, who on December 19

was given permission to see

him, but permission was re-

fused just before the visit was

due on Christmas Eve.

Mr Bay has petitioned the

Home Secretary and will not be

allowed access to his solicitor

until he has received a reply.

Mr Roberts, who visited Mr

Bay on Friday, said yesterday

that the rules should be

changed. He said a person

should not lose his basic demo-

cratic rights while in prison

and should have the right to get

legal advice.

He had received a letter from

Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary

of State, Home Office, saying

that the case was being looked

into.

A prison chaplain who saw

Mr Bay a week after the attack

said that he was in a pitiful

state, shivering because he had

been in the strong room where

the temperature was low. He

did not meet the bearers of

allegations, but said Mr Bay

had always told him the truth

in the past, about his family

and other matters.

Miss Kitchen said the rules

did not meet the needs of the

prisoner, but she said the

Goldman case, in which the

European Court of Human

Rights laid down that prisoners

should have access to solicitors.

The delays constituted a denial

of access, she said.

Mr Roberts said: "It is the

prison rule that there is an

avenue for grievances to be

ventilated. After exhausting

the 'in-house' rules, he may

consult a solicitor."

## WEST EUROPE



Wreckage from the restaurant strewn across the road today after the bomb blast which caused extensive damage.

## Vienna restaurant used by Opec envoys bombed

From Sue Masterman

Vienna, Jan 15

An Arab restaurant

frequented by staff of the Organi-

zation of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (Opec) headquarters

and visiting Opec ministers was

guilty by a bomb blast shortly

before 5 am today. Two bombs,

one in the basement bar, the

other in the ground floor restau-

rant, devastated the restau-

rant and blew out hundreds

of windows in the crowded

centre of Vienna.

The explosion took place on

the eve of the meeting of Opec

finance ministers, who will

gather in Vienna tomorrow

to discuss the chaotic situation

in the oil price market.

Since December, 1975, when

11 Opec oil ministers were

seized in a terrorist raid

directed by the notorious

Carlos, the oil ministers in gen-



## WEST EUROPE

## Three ways offered to EEC of meeting British budget demand

From David Wood  
Strasbourg, Jan 15

The line being adopted by the Government in current EEC ministerial talks on how to achieve Mrs Thatcher's objective of "a broad budgetary balance" has been set out in a Treasury document now in the hands of Conservative MPs in the European Parliament. It is expected to be developed when the Italian Prime Minister, as president of the Council of Ministers, pays his first visit to the Parliament here tomorrow.

The Dublin summit meeting in November Mrs Thatcher rejected the Commission's offer of £350m ("a third of the loaf") and insisted on £1,000m during the financial year of 1980-81.

The Treasury guidance to the British MPs suggests that the simplest way of cutting Britain's deficit with the Community would be to establish a "revenue mechanism" by which Britain's receipts would be increased from a special fund within the EEC budget to a given proportion of Community average receipts, or in relation to relative gross national products.

Such a mechanism, it is stated, would build on an existing Community instrument, and would also be self-correcting, since the refund would fall if British receipts drew nearer to the Community average.

Two other devices, by implication less favoured, are mentioned. Firstly, existing Community policies, such as the regional development fund or ex-

penditure on the common agricultural policy could be reoriented exclusively or preponderantly towards Britain. Secondly, there could be new or extended EEC policies in areas where the lion's share of the benefits would fall to the United Kingdom.

The three proposals evidently summarize the brief being used by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, in their circuit of the capitals of the Nine in preparation for the next summit meeting in late February or March, when Mrs Thatcher expects full satisfaction.

According to the Treasury, the Government has no set views on which of the three possible courses would be the best for the Community as a whole. The Treasury document states: "Any method or combination of methods that reduced the United Kingdom net contribution by a large enough amount and on a lasting basis would be acceptable."

Although supporting the restructuring of the EEC budget, the Treasury argues it would be a mistake to think that a quick solution to Britain's problem lies there. Expenditure on common agricultural policy guarantees must be contained and reduced, but a 50 per cent reduction by 1981 would have relatively small effect in reducing the net British contribution.

"For the foreseeable future," the Treasury says, "much more restructuring will be needed for the United Kingdom's problem to be satisfactorily resolved."

## Mrs Thatcher ready for 'genuine compromise'

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher admitted in the Commons yesterday that the Government had little room left for manoeuvre in its aim of achieving a broad balance between Britain's contributions to the EEC budget and receipts from it.

In spite of repeated attempts by Labour front benches, including Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the party, and Mr Peter Shore, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, to get an assurance from the Prime Minister that the Government's determination was not wavering, Mrs Thatcher left no

doubt that there had been a retreat from her pre-Dublin stance. She told MPs that she was going "for genuine compromise" although she added that the Government had not abandoned its objectives.

It was clear to the House that, perhaps for tactical reasons or the sensitivity of EEC heads of State, the Government has abandoned at least the phrase "broad balance" if not the aim.

Mrs Thatcher yesterday spoke of the need to press for vastly increased receipts from the Community to reduce substantially this country's net contribution to the budget.

## Captain 'ordered stowaway thrown in river'

From Robert Schull  
Amsterdam, Jan 15

The captain of a Dutch ship, the Emmely, has admitted that he ordered a stowaway thrown overboard last October while in Nigeria, according to the public prosecutor in Rotterdam.

He said the captain, aged 36, admitted yesterday that on October 24 of last year, who had stowed away on board the Emmely, was thrown overboard on his orders while the ship was on the river Bonny in Nigeria.

Members of the ship's crew had said the man was drowned and had reported the matter to the authorities in Rotterdam in November.

The master of the Emmely was arrested on Thursday at Amsterdam airport when he returned to the Netherlands by air.

## Marchais visit to Russia cripples Eurocommunism

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 15

The recent visit by M Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, could not have been more satisfactory to Moscow.

As well as giving the Russians much needed support for their actions in Afghanistan, the public return of the French to the Moscow for looks like the death blow to Eurocommunism, a phenomenon which worried the Russians as much as it puzzled the West.

In an interview in Moscow with French television shortly before his departure, M Marchais was at pains to justify Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Both the tone and content of his remarks made it clear that the French party now fully support the ideological positions of their Soviet comrades.

The importance of M Marchais's visit was underlined by the extensive coverage given to it in the Soviet press and by the personal part played by Brezhnev in talks with M Marchais during his five-day stay.

Mr Suslov, the Politburo's veteran ideologist, had reason to be well pleased. For not only is the French party large and influential in a country that still enjoys a privileged position in its relations with the Russians, but it is the lynch pin of Eurocommunism, the French movement has little significance.

The Russians were more worried by French reorientation with Eurocommunism than by the positions of the Italians or Spaniards.

French Communist support for the release of a Ukrainian dissident in 1975 and the re-

## 14m take part in Italian general strike

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, Jan 15

Some 14 million people were estimated to have taken part in a general strike in Italy today, which halted most of industry. Agriculture, which was also affected by bad weather, also came to a halt. Ministries, public offices and many schools were closed.

The main trade union federations as a protest against what they feel are the inadequacies of the Government's economic policies.

Papers stopped: Journalists and printing workers struck yesterday, and the main newspapers being published today, but radio and television news transmissions continued. The Milan stock exchange and many banks stayed open and members of minority independent unions carried on working—Reuter.

## AFGHANISTAN

## Lord Carrington will be told of objections to military aid for Pakistan

## India fears US arms may be turned against it

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Jan 15

On the eve of Lord Carrington's arrival here on the most delicate stage of his tour to find out South Asia's reactions to the Afghan situation, India is emphasising its objections to Pakistan accepting American arms.

Talks have been going on between the two Governments on ways of stabilising the situation in the region, a spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry said here today. This is in line with Mrs Gandhi's view that the introduction of United States arms to help Pakistan defend itself against possible Soviet expansion would "destabilise" the region.

The British Foreign Secretary will be calling on Mrs Gandhi shortly after he arrives from Pakistan. The Indian Prime Minister will be out of Delhi all day on Thursday. Lord Carrington will be meeting Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the External Affairs Minister, who took

office yesterday, on Thursday together with senior Indian officials. There is a strong impression here and only among Indians, that the United States' decision to help Pakistan as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was made without any consideration of its effects on India.

Mr Robert Cohen, the American Ambassador, is back after hasty consultations in Washington with a message from President Carter to Mrs Gandhi on the proposed United States arms deliveries to Pakistan along with economic aid.

Lord Carrington will therefore be the first to show a serious concern by the West for India's views, whose importance has only been heightened by Mrs Gandhi's triumph in the elections.

But Britain's views are to be quickly followed by those of France, with its differing emphasis (as the Indians have eagerly sensed) to be put by President Giscard d'Estaing who arrives on January 25 and, as

now seems probable, by those of Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, towards the end of the month. There are rumours here that Lord Carrington might try to persuade India and Pakistan to agree to participate in joint defence arrangements, but the External Affairs Ministry spokesman emphasised that India was averse to defence treaties in the area. He reiterated that India's only desire was the restoration of normal relations with Pakistan.

The central problem facing Lord Carrington will be persuading Mrs Gandhi to drop her beliefs that India faces a serious danger to its security from the United States attempt to supply arms to Pakistan than from the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

There is therefore the risk that, while he will obviously seek to obtain Indian ideas for more long-term ways to avert a more dangerous situation from developing in the region, he will be faced only by India's more immediate, but deep-seated concerns.

These are that Pakistan might use the arms against India—as happened in two wars which have become part of the folk memory—and China. The recent visit of the American Defence Secretary to Peking may have looked senseless from Washington, but in the Indian context that only helped the Russians.

In contrast to other countries Lord Carrington visited India has benefited from a public debate on the Soviet intervention. Mrs Gandhi's attitude is crucial at the moment, but Mr Jagjivan Ram, the defeated Janata Party leader and twice Defence Minister, has denounced the dangers for India of the Soviet action, while the former Deputy External Affairs Minister attacked Mrs Gandhi for not consulting India's neighbours before taking her pro-Moscow stand.

Basically, Mrs Gandhi's return to power could prove damaging for vital Western interests in the region, but the United States failed to seize the opportunity during the Janata years to give Indians any substantial reasons for favouring it.

## Pakistan believes Soviet action has upset balance of the region

From David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Islamabad, Jan 15. President Zia of Pakistan, looking alert and confident in his general's uniform, today gave Lord Carrington an assessment of the dangers to Pakistan and the region as a whole after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Tomorrow the Foreign Secretary will get a closer look at the trouble spots when he visits a camp for Afghan refugees and goes to the Khyber Pass.

General Zia's key point was that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, formerly a buffer state between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, represented a total change in the balance of the region. But Pakistan's army was capable of defending its borders, he told a press conference.

"Generally speaking, it is a military rule that when a foreigner enters your territory with aggressive intentions, you do not go and kiss him on the cheek," he hoped that Pakistan would not have the occasion to meet any such aggression, he said.

General Zia, while emphasising the friendship of China first and foremost, made the point that Pakistan could not ignore the presence of a superpower in the region and that he wanted to achieve good relations with the Soviet Union, and greater understanding. He also spoke warmly of establishing neighbourly relations with India.

Answering press questions in relaxed and fluent style, General Zia hardly gave the impression of a man beset by alarm or doubt. He declined to specify what kind of military assistance or economic aid he would like from the West, noting merely that talks with the United States were well in hand. So far as he understood, there were no political "strings" attached.

Military requirements, he said, would be assessed in a practical way, by military men. It is generally assumed in this connexion that behind the closed Saudi Arabia would be ready to help finance Pakistan's defence needs.

The object of Lord Carrington's visit, as General Zia put it, was to give Britain a clear understanding of the geo-political situation.

With refugees from Afghanistan now numbering 430,000, and likely to reach 500,000 by the end of January, General Zia said that more international aid was needed.

The president shed little light on his political plans inside Pakistan, merely observing that he did not want to perpetuate the military regime. The indefinite postponement of elections was announced last October.

Chinese visitor: Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, will go to Pakistan on Friday for a four-day visit, diplomatic sources said today. —Reuter.

## EEC ministers disagree on butter sales to Moscow

From Our Own Correspondent  
Brussels, Jan 15

EEC foreign ministers today condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "a flagrant and deliberate interference in the internal affairs of a non-aligned country belonging to the Islamic world."

The Soviet action, the foreign ministers declared, was "a threat to peace, security and stability in the regions, including the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Arab world." They expressed the conviction that "detente is indivisible and has a global dimension."

There was much less unity among them, however, about how far they should go in reinforcing the commercial penalties imposed on the Soviet Union by President Carter.

The majority view appeared to be that the Community should confine itself to an undertaking not to fill the gap left in Russian supplies by the American embargo on the sale of 17 million tonnes of grain.

Attempts by Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, to get agreement for a ban on current surplus EEC butter to the Soviet Union were reported to have run into opposition from the French as well as some other member states.

M Jean Francois-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, argued that as the United

States was not a supplier of butter to the Soviet Union the EEC would not be undermining any American sanctions.

The ministers did agree, however, that the pre-fixes of export subsidies for butter should continue to be suspended for the time being.

This will not necessarily prevent all sales of butter, but it will introduce an element of flexibility in the market, traders unlikely to want to export in bulk.

The European Commission was instructed to look at further measures for controlling exports of butter and other agricultural goods "while respecting traditional trade flows."

The Nine also agreed to give urgent consideration to a request from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for some \$55m (£25m) to help for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Disagreement on games: Nato countries today failed to agree on a British proposal that the alliance should take action against the holding of the Olympic Games in Moscow this year.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the Nato Council meeting here that concerted action against the Games would be a serious blow to Soviet prestige.

## Premier holds fire on Olympics

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

In spite of advance Whitehall billing that Mrs Thatcher was about to join President Carter in urging that the Olympic Games be moved from Moscow, she did not take a Commons opportunity yesterday to say so.

However, authoritative sources insisted that the Prime Minister had prepared remarks to the effect that Britain wanted the switch made, but thought as many nations as possible should join the move to make it effective.

It remained likely, the sources said, that Britain would follow the United States if the Americans were successful in persuading their athletes not to go.

But the Government recognised, it was said, that it had no powers to stop athletes from going to Moscow, and it wanted to avoid empty gestures.

To those suspicions that the Government was making boasts or promises about the Olympics or joining in American sanctions against Iran, it was insisted that the Government was active in trying to coordinate Western responses in both cases.

It is unclear what though, if any, the Government has given to the Winter Olympics next month in the United States at Lake Placid.

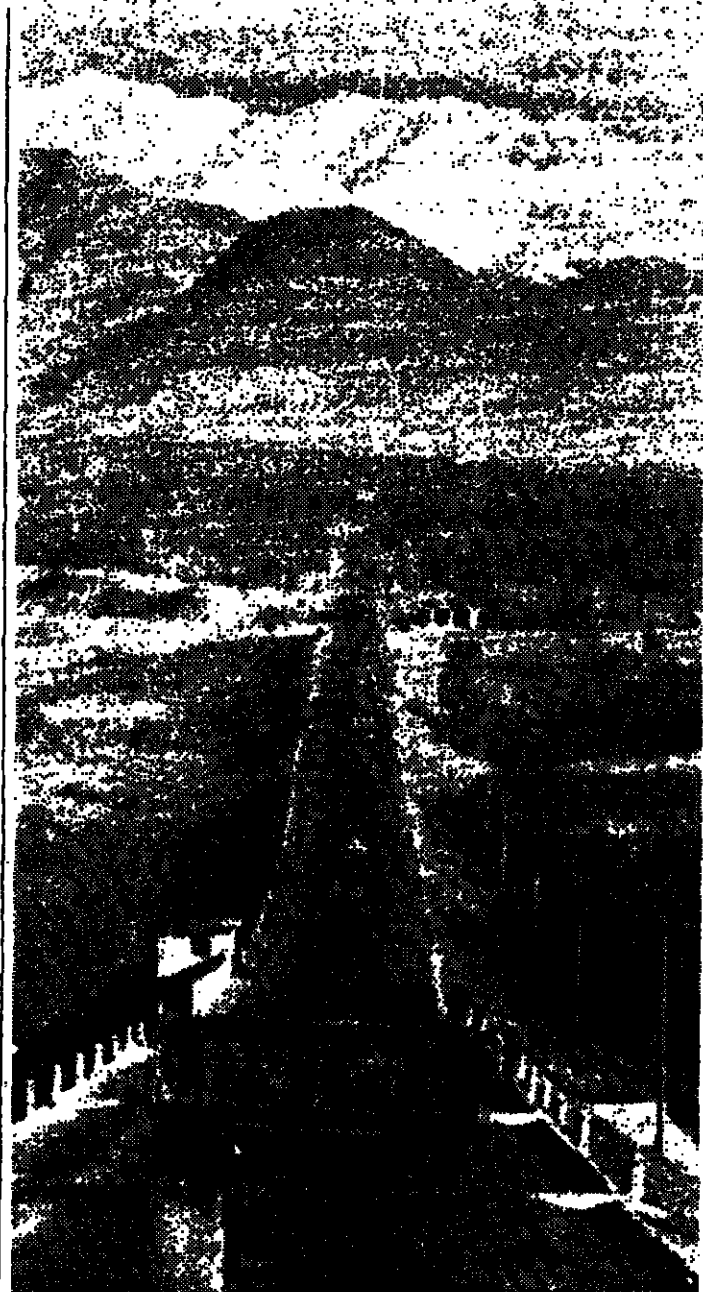
Backbench MPs, principally Conservatives, have been active in urging the removal of the Games from Moscow because of the intervention in Afghanistan.

By yesterday evening more than 60 MPs had signed a motion by Mr Tony Marlow (C, Northampton) calling for the switch, while a dozen others had signed the motion by Mr James Wellbeloved (Lab, Bexley, Erith and Crayford) calling for even stronger action, including a review of all relations with the Soviet Union.

The opportunity Mrs Thatcher refrained from taking came at Question Time when Mr Robert Dunn (C, Dartford) chose to ask her whether the terms of reference of the Olympics regarding amateurs and professionals should not be reviewed.

Mrs Thatcher contented herself with saying that it would be a very rash person who got involved in that topic.

Tass sarcasm: The Russians only learnt officially today from



A convoy of Soviet lorries in the Salang Pass.

## Russians kept ignorant of size of vote against them

From Our Own Correspondent  
Moscow, Jan 15

The Russians today denounced the overwhelming vote against them in the General Assembly as a threat to the security of Afghanistan and obvious intervention in the affairs of a sovereign member of the United Nations.

The embarrasment and humiliation at the size of the vote is clear from Soviet reporting of the debate, where only the speeches of the Soviet Union's allies were given and the final vote was not recorded. A total of 104 countries voted against them.

Tass said the resolution on the "artificially concocted" Afghan question had been imposed on the United Nations by the United States, China and their allies. It described the discussion as "an attempt to draw the international community into actions aimed at intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

Absent (12)—Bhutan, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Libya, Romania, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan.—Reuter.

## Carter welcome for decision of United Nations

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 15

Last night's overwhelming condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan by the General Assembly was welcomed today by President Carter during an interview with newspaper editors at the White House.

He reiterated his views that the Soviet move constituted "the most serious threat to international peace since the Second World War." "We have taken action that has been forceful, and we will continue to take action to bring the consequences of their invasion will not be light," he said.

Discussing the plight of the 50 hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran, Mr Carter said: "We are doing the best we can."

The White House announced today that the traditional State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress next Wednesday will focus on the Administration's considered response to Iran and Afghanistan.

## OVERSEAS

## Kennedy aides rebut fresh findings on Chappaquiddick

From David Cross  
Washington, Jan 15

Aides to Senator Edward Kennedy have sharply criticized new scientific evidence which is alleged to contradict his version of some of the events on the night Miss Mary Jo Kopechne drowned in his car at Chappaquiddick more than 10 years ago.

After conducting new computer tests on the accident, the *Reader's Digest* magazine claimed in an article published this week that Senator Kennedy's car was travelling faster than he maintained when it plunged off a bridge connecting Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts to a lonely beach.

The article also said that the senator was wrong when he claimed that after the accident he was nearly swept out to sea and drowned while swimming back from the island to his hotel on the neighbouring island of Martha's Vineyard. In fact, the article said, the water current would have pulled him in the opposite direction.

An article in today's *Washington Star* newspaper, also based on expert testimony, when the *Reader's Digest* was published yesterday morning, the senator's aides declined to comment. But with just a week to go before the first real test of Senator Kennedy's popularity as a potential presidential candidate—next Monday's precinct caucuses in Iowa—the spokesmen changed their minds and called a press conference late last night.

Mr Stephen Smith, the senator's brother-in-law and campaign manager, said the magazine had not given Mr Kennedy a fair chance to reply to the charges. He claimed that the story was "seriously in error", and scientific experts were on hand to contradict the magazine's evidence.

According to *Reader's Digest*, the senator's car was travelling between 30 mph and 38 mph when it approached the narrow bridge and not the 20 mph claimed by Mr Kennedy.

The article also alleged that the senator saw the bridge when he was at least 50ft away, that he was braked suddenly, and that his car was still travelling at between 22 mph and 28 mph when it left the bridge. This contradicted the senator's account that he failed to see the bridge until the split second before he was on it.

On the direction of the water current between Chappaquiddick and Martha's Vineyard, both the *Reader's Digest* and the *Washington Star* cited the evidence of respected oceanologists that silt had changed normal tidal movements in the water channel at the time of the accident. This was disputed at the press conference by equally eminent experts produced by the senator's staff.

When Mr Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination last autumn, a spate of articles appeared in the press about the Chappaquiddick events. He and his supporters hoped the public would quickly become bored with the story, but it does not seem to be the case.

## Senators considering new guidelines for CIA

Washington, Jan 15.—The White House and the Senate Intelligence Committee are relatively close to agreement on a new set of guidelines for the Central Intelligence Agency but give it more flexibility by relaxing some existing restraints, according to a key member of the committee.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston acknowledged that there were some doubts that the House of Representatives would pass such broad legislation. There is strong sentiment in that body simply to give the intelligence services more latitude without legislation. The act of Congress still in dispute was the paid use of journalists, clergymen and academics as intelligence agents. He said the intelligence committee's draft legislation

would continue a prohibition against such practices contained in an executive order issued by President Carter in 1978. However, the CIA was urging guidelines that would restrict these activities without imposing a flat prohibition.

Senator Huddleston, a Kentucky Democrat, also said that the present version of the legislation would limit the application of the Freedom of Information Act to the CIA, restricting the right to lodge requests for information to United States citizens seeking personal data about themselves.

The act of Congress currently in dispute was the paid use of journalists, clergymen and academics as intelligence agents. He said the intelligence committee's draft legislation

## Lubyanka for outspoken Moscow priest

Moscow, Jan 15.—Father Dmitri Dudko, a dissident Orthodox priest who became widely known in Moscow in the early 1970s by holding outspoken question-and-answer sermons in church was arrested today and taken to the Lubyanka prison, his wife told reporters.

Security police also searched the homes of other religious dissidents in the capital today, associates of Father Dudko said. In 1974, Dudko was removed from his Moscow parish of St Nikolai after his services began to attract large crowds. His sermons touched on social and political themes and indirectly criticized the official Orthodox hierarchy.

## South Africa's nuclear blast that never was

Washington, Jan 15.—A mysterious "nuclear explosion" in the southern hemisphere on September 22 last—which was widely thought to have been caused by South Africa—probably never took place, according to a group of United States experts whose report will be released next week.

An American Vega satellite recorded in the southern Africa region a double flash identical to that produced by a nuclear blast. But South Africa vigorously denied exploding a nuclear device.

The experts do not rule out that a small meteorite or piece of space debris passing close to the satellite produced the light which caused the confusion.—Agence France-Press.

## Mr Botha tightens control over spy network

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, Jan 15

Two senior officers are being transferred permanently to South Africa's spy network, the Department of National Security (Dons). One is a naval commodore, who has been promoted to rear-admiral and the other a police brigadier. The appointments are widely seen here as a move to tighten control over the spy network.

The announcement was made by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, after weekend disclosures in London by the former Dons agent, Mr Arthur McGovern. He said there had been a spy-versus-spy operation in South Africa, with military intelligence bugging Boss, the forerunner of Dons.

It is known that Mr Botha, who is also Defence Minister, relies heavily on military advisers for intelligence appraisals.

A growing dispute is developing in South Africa over Mr McGovern's disclosures that Boss,

and latterly Dons, have kept dossiers on opposition MPs, mining company chiefs, academic journalists, as well as black leaders and other government opponents.

Opposition leaders have said they will insist on a full debate on the activities of Dons as soon as possible after Parliament resumes on February 1.

Mr Botha has ordered a report from the acting head of Dons, Mr Alex Van Wyk, about how Mr McGovern was able to leave the country with 50 confidential and secret documents hidden in his luggage.

The affair could develop into one almost as embarrassing for the Government as the Muldergate scandal involving the Department of Information, which led to the downfall of Mr John Vorster first as Prime Minister and then as President.

Mr Van Wyk is due to be replaced later this year by Professor Lesek Barnard, aged 31, an academic from the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

## New Year's death blaze started through 'a joke'

From Our Correspondent  
Quebec, Jan 15

An inquest into the fire on New Year's Eve at Chapais, Quebec, in which 45 people died in public buildings, has found the criminal responsibility.

Floren Candit told the hearing he was "only joking" when he held his cigarette lighter close to an arch of spruce boughs decorating the hall of the village hall where about 320 people were enjoying the New Year festivities.

"When I first clicked my lighter it did not light," he said. "The second time it lit and I raised the lighter to the branches to pretend I was setting fire to them. I did not

want to start a fire but the substance was so dry it started to burn."

Federal law does not allow combustible decorations in public buildings. In Quebec, however, the law is more ambiguous. M Trien Quin, a fire inspector from the Ministry of Labour, told the hearing the regulations forbid the use of any material likely to give off more heat than wood or treated paper. M Trien said that nobody had ever considered whether Christmas trees conform to the fire code.

M Cantin is to be charged with manslaughter at a trial to be held on January 31. The maximum penalty on conviction is life imprisonment.



## OVERSEAS

## Israeli and Egyptian newspapers go on sale in the two countries for the first time today

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, Jan 15

A small but significant piece of journalistic history will be made in Egypt tomorrow when Israeli newspapers appear openly for sale in an Arab country for the first time since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

As part of the gradual improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt, it was formally agreed last month that a selection of about 1,000 copies of daily newspapers from the two countries would be sold on newsstands on either side of the border in the ordinary way.

The first consignments left the printing presses in Jerusalem and Cairo today en route for the main border crossing point on the Sinai capital of El Arish, which was handed back to the Egyptians earlier this year.

After being exchanged, they will continue their journey by bus and appear for regular sale in Egypt, Israel and the Israeli-occupied territories a day later than their original publication.

Although the number of papers involved is relatively small, the move is seen as one of the most positive yet to have taken place.

According to a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official, the agreement was achieved by individual Egyptian and Israeli

newspaper executives with the blessing and assistance of both governments. It is the first of a series of agreements to have been signed since the peace process began at Camp David.

The bulk of the papers ordered from Israel consists of the lively and well-informed English-language daily, the *Jerusalem Post* which has been a consistent supporter of the peace initiative. Israel's two Arabic-language dailies will also be sent in reasonable quantities but in a very small selection of Hebrew papers has been included as the only demand for them is expected to come from Egyptian universities and the Egyptian intelligence services.

All Israeli papers are subject to official military censorship, but this does not prevent them from containing regular and often harsh criticism of the Israeli Government.

On arrival in Egypt, they are expected to be subjected to the same kind of censorship as that exercised by the Egyptian Information Ministry over all foreign publications. This leads occasionally to the banning of individual editions deemed to contain articles offensive to the country or to President Sadat.

Of the exchange plan, Mr. Ari Rath, editor of the *Jerusalem Post* said: "We will be in the same boat as many other

prestigious publications from around the world and we will not take offence. It is all part of the game."

According to a spokesman for the Israeli censor, the Egyptian publication will not be subject to censorship when they are sold in Israel and to the 1,100,000 Arabs living on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

To mark the historic exchange, the *Jerusalem Post* this morning printed a special 32-page supplement on Egypt and Israel which included many advertisements written in that arrangement are already under way for the paper to receive advertisements from Egypt on a regular basis.

The paper also ran a leading article which stated: "In the most literal sense, this new deal will bring Egypt and Israel closer together. Israeli and Egyptian readers need not always like what they read in the other country's press, but at least they will get their information at first hand, rather than sifted through a tendentious sieve. They may also, in the process, make some pleasant discoveries about their next door neighbour."

The semi-official Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* commented on the forthcoming exchange with a pledge that it would continue to support Palestinian efforts towards self-determination. Arabic script. It is understood



A rare scene outside the American Embassy in Tehran—a street empty of demonstrators.

## Bonn worried by possible US action in Gulf

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Jan 15

The West German Government today made it known that it was deeply concerned at the possibility of a blockade or mining of the Gulf by the United States. Bonn believes that such action could lead to a military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Government officials said they were afraid that the idea of some form of blockade might prove so popular in the United States that it would lead to a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. Officials said they were afraid that the idea of some form of blockade might prove so popular in the United States that it would lead to a military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Like President Carter, the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition is facing elections this year and is seeing its peace and détente policy, one of the main major achievements in its 10 years in power, threatened by the situation in Afghanistan and now, possibly, in the Gulf.

West Germany is also highly sensitive to any East-West tension because of the vulnerability of West Berlin and the effect on relations with East Germany. It is trying to exercise a moderating influence on the United States.

At the same time, while it wished to give every support to the United States efforts for the release of the hostages in Iran, it would have difficulty in joining voluntary economic sanctions against Iran. West Germany has big commercial interests and a sizable community there, and in the absence of mandatory United Nations sanctions, feels it needs

some other kind of "coverage" before it can carry them out. Mr. Warren Christopher, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, is due here tomorrow for talks with the German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt is expected to make a statement on the subject in a "state of the nation" speech to Parliament on Thursday. The candidate of the Islamic Republic Party (IRP), said in a letter to the party newspaper: "After studying all aspects of the issue, I feel it my duty to suggest my withdrawal from presidential nomination."

## Judge 'has no power' to try Mrs Gandhi

From Our Own Correspondent  
Delhi, Jan 15

Only one day after Mrs Gandhi took over as Indian Prime Minister, a judge in a special court set up by the former Janata Government to try her for alleged abuses of power ruled today that he had no jurisdiction in two cases concerning her.

Mr Justice M. L. Jain, who had been conducting the cases in the weeks before the general election, today sent back the most important case, involving the Maruti car plant of the Prime Minister's younger son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, to the Delhi magistrates' court where it started.

In this case Mrs Gandhi and two of her staff were charged with harassing four officials of the Industry Ministry.

The judge found a suitable technicality, that the previous Government's declaration setting up the special courts, ironically intended to expedite proceedings against the Prime Minister, should have been signed or approved by the Indian President, and not only by individual ministers.

The Janata Ministers of Law and Home Affairs had acted under provisions which had not been allocated to them.

The second case concerned the arrest of the late Bhim Sen Sacher, a veteran Congress leader from Punjab who had simply written a letter to Mrs Gandhi protesting against the emergency.

Mr Justice Jain directed that the prosecution should take "such steps as may be permissible under law." Mrs Gandhi's new Law Minister, Mr Shivshankar, indicated yesterday that he proposed to wind up the two special courts. An eager judge today started the process for him.

## Canadian professor admits he spied for the Russians

From John Best  
Ottawa, Jan 15

Mr Hugo Hambleton, a professor of economics at Laval University in Quebec City, has confessed that he was an unpaid Soviet secret agent for 30 years. He was first recruited by the Russians when he worked for Canadian military intelligence in West Germany after the Second World War. But he did not become an active agent until contacted by the KGB in 1961 while in Spain.

However, he says he does not expect to be charged as a spy because the information he passed to the Russians was not classified as secret.

"On that basis I don't think I'm in any real danger," he said in an interview in Quebec City yesterday. "I had no access to secret documents. I had no information that they (the Russians) couldn't have got from a dozen other places."

Professor Hambleton, aged 57, acknowledged, however, that he was being "debriefed" by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) who had taken possession of his passport. RCMP counter-intelligence officers seized a short-wave radio at the home of his 31-year-old mother here in November. They also took maps, the diary in which he recorded

all his missions, a large number of books and an empty five-gallon gasoline container.

The question of whether to make charges in the strange case is now in the hands of the Justice Department, an RCMP spokesman said today. The decision was expected within a few weeks.

Professor Hambleton has also admitted that he provided the Russians with information on Latin American and Middle East economics. He made trips in July and August to Saudi Arabia and Israel to study economic and political conditions in both countries.

"I never got any money and I never asked for any," he said. "One day you start accepting money, they're got you. I said his spying had been on a 'very off-and-on basis.'"

Professor Hambleton has denied that he is a communist. During the war he served with General de Gaulle's Free French forces.

His mother, his estranged wife, three children and a sister all live in Ottawa. The sister works for the Secretary of State Department as a transcriber in the House of Commons. Some of the information he passed to the Russians was in the *Ottawa Journal* at the weekend.

## Opposition plan to boycott Panama election

Panama City, Jan 15.—Most Panamanian opposition parties plan to boycott the elections for an expanded National Legislative Council scheduled for August.

This comes at a time when Panama faces economic problems, as well as continuing student protests against the presence in the country of the deposed Shah of Iran.

The opposition parties say the reason for their planned election boycott is to deny the Government the trappings of democratic legitimacy.

"We will not take part in the election unless legislative and other institutions are given more powers and independence, because to do so would only give legitimacy to these puppet institutions," Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, the spokesman for the National Opposition Front, has said.

The front groups 10 political parties, many of whom cannot yet meet the electoral registration requirements, and none of whom has contested an election since 1968.

A senior official of President Aristides Royo's administration said: "The real reason opposition parties are hesitant to take part in the election is because they are a spent force."

## El Salvador gunmen leave embassy and free hostages

San Salvador, Jan 15.—Leftist gunmen have released two ambassadors and four other hostages held at the Panamanian Embassy since Friday, after the Salvadorean authorities freed seven prisoners from jail.

Señor David Pare, the Ambassador of Panama and Señor Alejandro Alvaredo Piza, the Ambassador of Costa Rica, were set free unharmed by the Popular League of February 22, an anti-government left-wing group.

About 50 armed members of the league stormed the embassy on Friday and took the hostages to demand the release of seven of their colleagues arrested by security forces.

Also freed were two consuls, Señora Maria Teresa Barrera of Panama and Señor Santos David López of Costa Rica.

## Filipino cardinal pleads for reconciliation

Manila, Jan 15.—More killings are taking place in the southern Philippines than during the critical period of the Second World War, the Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Sin, said here today.

He told the Foreign Correspondents' Association at a lunch that many Muslims and Christians were being killed all over Mindanao Island. "I do not know who is doing the killing, but people just disappear," he said. He quoted a figure of 50,000 people who have died in a Muslim-led insurrection in Mindanao and Sulu

islands against President Marcos' martial law regime.

Cardinal Sin, the leader of the Philippines' 35 million Roman Catholics, gave his support for a proposed three-year transition period to end martial law, put forward by Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

Mr Aquino, who is on extended parole from prison, and President Marcos would have to reconcile themselves soon to save the country from civil war, he added.

Cardinal Sin rejected Mr Aquino's suggestion that joint

which would oversee the transition. Cardinal Sin said that the Pope's planned pastoral visit to the Philippines would certainly go ahead. The Pope is to officiate at the beatification of Lorenzo Ruiz who was tortured and executed in Japan in 1637 for refusing to give up his faith. He is the first Filipino to be beatified. Flood losses: More than 30,000 people have lost their homes in floods in eastern parts of the Mindanao Island after more than a week of torrential rain, the Philippines Red Cross said today.—Agence France-Press

## Refusal to work can lead to imprisonment in the Soviet Union

## Russia launches campaign against workshy

From Michael Birnson  
Moscow, Jan 14

Yuri Antonov has lived in a small room in his parents' house in Voronezh for over a year. About once a week, he ventures forth to work, takes a few breaths of fresh air and dashes back indoors, glancing round to make sure no one has seen him.

Every month or so a policeman comes to the house and knocks. "Is Yuri at work?" he asks. The mother shouts back roughly: "No. Go away. You can't come in without a warrant. We know the law."

The policeman goes away, knowing the son was hiding inside but without evidence to prove from the neighbour. One day, he is resolved he will get him.

Yuri Antonov, a 33-year-old plumber, is not an army deserter. He has not done anything for which he would be punished in the West. Indeed, he has done anything at all for a year, and that is why he faces imprisonment if the police catch him.

In a land where work is the legal and social duty of every healthy citizen, he is one of a growing number of people who are officially categorized as workshy.

To refuse to work is not simply a social disgrace in the Soviet Union. It is a criminal offence which can lead to prosecution under anti-parasitic legislation.

But Yuri Antonov would rather spend his life cooped up for fear of being seen than apply for one of the many plumbing jobs being advertised for factories in Voronezh. He has already been warned by the police to give up his para-

sitic way of life, but his mother into a local park attendant.

The father of Nikolai, a parasite in Voronezh, told a reporter from *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* that he did not know how he had raised such a son. "Imagine, he simply does not want to work—anywhere, at any time. Oh yes, he'll do the odd job for a bottle of wine. But real labour to provide for himself, establish himself in life? No."

Anatoly Litvinov was more sophisticated in justifying his idleness. He lived on his mother's pension and his wife's earnings. "Someone has to stay and look after the house," he argued. "The Government isn't against a housekeeper is it? Where is it said that the housekeeper must be a woman? Isn't this an age of equality?"

Soviet papers argue that parasitism is usually the fault of the family's indulgence of the fantasies of the workshy, Nikolai's father, for example, used his influence to find his son a sought-after job in a factory when he finished his army service.

But when harvest time came and the workers were sent into the fields to pick potatoes—as most Soviet factory employees are—Nikolai quit his job rather than dirty his hands. And his father agreed that he deserved a "cleaner job"—which he never found.

"Every human being has a second family—the family of work," a paper said recently. But nobody wants to give work to the workshy. Factories are only too glad when poor and disruptive workers quietly disappear. Rather than report their absence, they allow their names to remain on the factory register.

Articles have portrayed the idle young men as sick people, filled with self-delusions, cunning parasites and spongers protected from the penalties for their parasitic irresponsibility by indulgent wives or mothers.

And as the labour shortage in the country grows ever more acute, the Soviet press has mounted a big campaign against idlers and malingers.

Occasionally the police take the fish in the local pet market, but when challenged to produce her licence, quickly packs up her aquarium and turns herself

into a local park attendant. The police find the workshy an administrative nuisance. Most are armed with false medical certificates, forged documents giving them valid reasons to be unemployed and phony addresses.

In the Soviet Union there is, officially, no unemployment. But there are many people who are officially considered virtually unemployed.

Most of the workshy take to drink. They leave their families and responsibilities and become drifters. They hang around shops and warehouses and pick up a few roubles, unloading loaves and goods. The money is generally spent on cheap wine.

Such idlers are often picked up for petty crime. Siberia, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* revealed recently, is full of such people—lost souls from various social backgrounds who are constantly in and out of the police stations.

Often undernourished, they pick up diseases and die young. The problem ought to be studied more thoroughly, the paper said.

In a country theoretically ruled by representatives of workers, idleness carries such unhealthy ideological connotations. Lenin had much to say about those not working not deserving to eat.

The younger generation, however, seems more disposed than in the past to live "on the neck" of their parents, as the Russians say. And so the Communists Party, forever glorifying "heroic labour," is now girding itself for a renewed and prolonged struggle with this unwelcome social phenomenon.

## Anarchy threatens supplies to refugees

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, Jan 15

Growing anarchy in Kampuchean camps near the Thai border could end all food and other aid to the 500,000 refugees living there. Thai military officers and international aid officials said today.

An official of the International Committee of the Red Cross said: "It's impossible for us to do our work as long as the situation remains as it is."

Anti-Communist Khmer soldiers have seized food stores at gunpoint and food distribution, causing fighting between soldiers and civilians.

As a result no fresh supplies had been taken to the camps for four days. An Army spokesman said they would not be resumed until the Kampuchean soldiers moved all armed men away from supply distribution areas and from the civilians.

Lieutenant-General Pin Thammasri, Thailand's First Army region commander, said that Free Khmer soldiers had stolen supplies not for themselves but to sell. Another army spokesman said some of the soldiers had robbed Thai traders. The Kampuchean soldiers appeared to have hoarded enough food for their

## Joy Adamson's income left to husband for life

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Jan 15

Mrs Joy Adamson, the 69-year-old naturalist, author and artist who was murdered near her camp, left a life interest in the income from her books and films to her husband George. The income will then revert to the Elsa Trust she set up to conserve wildlife.

For several years, almost all her income has gone into the trust. Her house on the shores of Lake Naivasha was transferred to the trust.

## An easy way to the top interest rates.

Halifax Convertible Term Shares are specially designed for the investor with a lump sum of £500 or more who wants top rates of interest but may not wish to tie up his money for a long period. In many ways it's like going up in a lift.

**You can choose to get out where you like.**

To come into the scheme you need only commit your money for as short a period as a one year.

Or you can choose any longer period of years from 2 to 5. In which case we'll pay you even better rates of interest.

**You can go straight to the top rate.**

By choosing an initial term of 5 years you'll receive our best rate of interest from the very beginning.

**You could stay in for longer.**

After the initial term you have the option of taking your money out or leaving it with us, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal, at premium rates which will go up year by year until the top rate is reached.

By the fifth year your money will be earning 2% above the Paid-Up Share rate.

And it goes on earning that top premium for as long as it stays in the scheme.

That's the beauty of Halifax Convertible Term Shares.

**THEY'RE SO FLEXIBLE.**

You can plan your saving to suit your own specific requirements while still getting an excellent return on your investment.

But then, isn't that the kind of scheme you'd expect from the biggest building society in the world?

**Halifax Building Society**

PUT YOUR MONEY TO WORK WITH THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BUILDING SOCIETY.

\* CONVERTIBLE TERM SHARES INCLUDE A GUARANTEED PREMIUM IN ADDITION TO THE CURRENT PAID-UP SHARE RATE (WHICH IS VARIABLE) OF 2% FOR 5 YEARS, 1.50% FOR 4 YEARS, 1.00% FOR 3 YEARS, 0.50% FOR 2 YEARS AND 0.25% FOR 1 YEAR SHARES. AFTER THE INITIAL TERM THE GUARANTEED PREMIUM INCREASES ANNUALLY UNTIL THE MAXIMUM OF 2% IS REACHED IN THE FIFTH AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS. \*\* THE ABOVE GROSS RATES OF INTEREST ARE "FIVE YEAR INCOME TAX AT THE BASIC RATE OF 30%".

TERM OF YEARS	1	2	3	4	5
RATE OF INTEREST PAYABLE*	10.75%	11.00%	11.50%	12.00%	12.50%
GROSS EQUIVALENT RATE**	15.36%	15.71%	16.43%	17.14%	17.86%

UNDERSTAND! AFTER THE INITIAL TERM THE RATE OF INTEREST IS SUBJECT TO THREE MONTHS' NOTICE EITHER BY YOU OR BY THE SOCIETY. MAXIMUM TOTAL HOLDING IN THE SOCIETY IS £100,000 FOR AN INDIVIDUAL. £500,000 FOR A FIRM OR COMPANY.

**SEND IN THIS COUPON NOW FOR OUR HIGHEST INTEREST RATE EVER.** To: Halifax Building Society (Ref: 1KV4), P.O. Box 60, Trinity Road, Halifax HX1 2RG

I enclose a cheque, numbered \_\_\_\_\_ for £ \_\_\_\_\_

To be invested in: (tick appropriate boxes)

☐ 5 YEAR ☐ 4 YEAR ☐ 3 YEAR ☐ 2 YEAR ☐ 1 YEAR CONVERTIBLE TERM SHARES

The interest to be:

☐ added to balance ☐ subject to the minimum total holding ☐ paid yearly ☐ paid monthly (minimum investment £1,000)

I have understood that the investment cannot be withdrawn before the initial term has expired except in the case of death. ☐ YES ☐ NO

FULL NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 60, TRINITY ROAD, HALIFAX HX1 2RG



## Multinational companies accused of hogging plant breeding market

## Saving the green revolution

It follows that anyone who controls these seed banks is in a position of great potential

# New police powers in Scottish Bill limited but essential

Economic growth was far too insufficient to enable traditional measures to guarantee a reasonable

# Training to resist questioning justified

the power through decisions taken often in America to wreck decisions taken in the Community. Control of multinationals was important and should be achieved.

## Housing plans lay basis of profound social revolution—Mr Heseltine

substantially reduce unemployment at a stroke was by the reintroduction of national service. This would be a communist gear

## ‘Two housing nations’-Opposition

substantially reduce unemployment at a stroke was by the reintroduction of national service. This would be a communist gear

## EEC ministers aiming for coordinated approach to unemployment

Economic growth was far too insufficient to enable traditional measures to guarantee a reasonable level of unemployment, particularly if they took into account the

often in America to wreck decisions taken in the Community. Control of multinationals was important and should not be confined to anti-trust legislation.

which the United Kingdom could substantially reduce unemployment at a stroke was by the reinforcement of national service. This would be a commensurate gain

employers and employees on work sharing. Certain studies were in progress on reducing the working week including the impact upon wages.











## SPORT

Racing  
Impressive  
Badsworth  
Boy follows  
'Arkle' trail

Badsworth Boy and Visconti completed a short-notice double for Tony Dickson, the trainer, and his jockey, Tommy Carmody, despite making an impressive first appearance in the first division of the Ebor Novices Hurdle, will probably miss the Triumph Hurdle at the Cheltenham Festival next week, but Badsworth Boy may represent his stable in the Arkle Challenge Trophy.

Carmody decided to make the running on Visconti. The winner, who scored three times on the flat in Ireland for Con Collins, is now owned by Mrs Ann Bailey, the trainer's son, said: "I do not count Visconti as a Triumph Hurdle horse. He is a tearaway and doesn't think that he would show much coming off the bridle."

Badsworth Boy cruised home by seven lengths from Cape Felix in the Collingham Novices Steeplechase. His task was made easier by the withdrawal of Little Owl, who was left in error, Cape Felix set off in front and soon had a long lead, but lost his advantage four fences out where Badsworth Boy shot to the front while Big Ginger fell.

Christopher Fairclough, the elder of Big Ginger, is having an unlucky run. He returned to race riding on Saturday at Newcastle after injury and received a broken collar-bone and broken hand in this latest fall.



Touchdown for victory: Mark Henry winning the Wike Steeplechase at Wetherby.

Alan Brown, the jockey, also completed a double with Young Horn and Selby. Young Horn, who provided Brown with his 13th winner of the season, made all to land the Tockwith Stalling Handicap Hurdle by two lengths from Jean Marjorie.

Ted Carter, the trainer, said: "Young Horn has proved a difficult horse to train. He has a mind

of his own and I decided to go hunting with him to settle him down—it seems to have done the trick." Young Horn, owned by a Mrs. J. W. Wootton, failed to attract a bid at the auction.

Selby and Cumbray were the main contenders for the Wike Steeplechase. Cumbray, owned by Lord Alton, was the favourite, but Selby, owned and bred by Lord Alton, proved a more reliable performer with wins on the flat, over hurdles and fences. He scored his latest victory

gaily by winning the Wike Steeplechase. Cumbray, who was the favourite, was ridden by Lord Alton, but Selby, who was the second favourite, was ridden by Lord Alton's jockey, Lord Alton, and won the race.

He scored his latest victory gaily by winning the Wike Steeplechase. Cumbray, who was the favourite, was ridden by Lord Alton, but Selby, who was the second favourite, was ridden by Lord Alton's jockey, Lord Alton, and won the race.

## Five of the best to give food for thought

By John Karter

Although the Cheltenham Festival is still some two months away, one can be forgiven in these dark, uninspiring winter days, for daydreaming more than fleetingly of the unparalleled three days' racing that await us there. And something to sustain that reverie appeared yesterday in the shape of the entries for the £15,000 Erin Foods Hurdle to be run at Leopardstown on February 23.

If just a handful of the biggest names among the entries stood there, we would have, if not a dress rehearsal, at least a working class version of the Cheltenham Festival. The first five in the betting for the hurdling championship have been nominated—See Pigeon, runner-up in the last year's Ebor Novices Hurdle, who took the crown for the last two years and who is now reported to

be showing some of his old brilliance in home gallops; Pollardstown and Celtic Ryde, winner and runner-up in last year's Daily Express Triumph Hurdle and Connaught Ranger, who won the Erin Foods race last season. There because he is to be given the prospect of an exciting race for the double, adding even more spice to the Erin dish.

There are also some of the top class Irish hurdlers, Cherrill, Tishburn and Master Monday and Eddie O'Grady's outstanding novices, Tormenta (the current favourite for the Triumph Hurdle) and Orient Sunset.

Thinking ahead in days rather than months, if the frost relaxes its grip at Haydock Park there is the prospect of an exciting race for Saturday's Wills Premier Steeplechase Final, for which the

four-day declarations were issued yesterday. Fourteen stood their ground and the bookmakers were virtually unanimous in making Drusus favourite at 5 to 1, with Dramatic next at 4 to 1.

Fred Rimell's front-running six-year-old just about deserves his place as the best of the rest. He has won three of his four races in the style of a smart young steeplechaser. However, his limitations were exposed by Kyo at Ascot and he did make mistakes in his latest victory at Sandown Park, indicating that the stiff Haydock fences could catch him out. Dramatic has disappointed this season, but had the ground in his bid for the first time when he won easily at Kempton Park in his most recent race. If it is soft at Haydock he will take quite a lot of beating.

The Irish, who have plundered this prize several times, are strongly represented by Ardfern,

a chancy jumper but a convincing winner of his qualifier at Cheltenham, Daletta and Just Able. However, those looking for a little antipodean dash at long odds, could consider Narbhinn, on offer at 12 to 1 with Corals and the Irish, who won the Wike Steeplechase last week, with Clumson a well beaten third.

Descending to earth with a bump, Kelso is the one remaining in the running in England today, the Plumpton programme having been cancelled by the weather. His best bet is in the two divisions of the novices' hurdle—Kasmoun (division one), a convincing winner over this course recently, and the Ayr winner, Marnik (division two).

STATE OF GOING (official): Kelso: Steeplechase, soft; hurdles, heavy. Drusus, 5 to 1; Dramatic, 4 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12 to 1; Pollardstown, 12 to 1; See Pigeon, 12 to 1; Tormenta, 12 to 1; Cherrill, 12 to 1; Tishburn, 12 to 1; Master Monday, 12 to 1; Eddie O'Grady, 12 to 1; Orient Sunset, 12 to 1; Kasmoun, 12 to 1; Marnik, 12 to 1; Narbhinn, 12 to 1; Clumson, 12 to 1; Just Able, 12 to 1; Daletta, 12 to 1; Celtic Ryde, 12



## Social Focus

## Where there is no saving in being mean

Julie Stockton is 11. She is severely disabled and lives at home with her parents in the metropolitan borough of Trafford. She cannot walk and was always carried upstairs to bed by her father. But last year, after two kidney operations, her father could no longer carry his daughter. Anxious to get Julie into care, her parents then asked the local authority for help in adapting their home.

Mr and Mrs Stockton sought help under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act to adapt their home so that Julie could be cared for. They applied to the Borough of Trafford on June 26 and were turned down on October 2. The reason they were given was that no more home adaptations were being approved by the authority because no more money was available.

Julie's parents put their problem not only to the local authority but also to the Family Fund which with financial support from the government, exists to help handicapped children in special need. The substance of the reply was that, since her local authority had power and indeed a duty to provide help appropriate to Julie's needs, the fund was not able to assist.

It was to try to break this impasse that Julie's parents wrote to me at the end of October. By that time, on top of their problems of illness and disability, the family had suffered unrelieved anxiety for several months. Yet it was the issue of principle they raised with me. They were concerned not only about their own case but with the interests of disabled children generally in their area, since what the council appeared to be saying was that it had unilaterally suspended the operation of the law.

By ruling that no disabled person's home would now be adapted, notwithstanding how urgent or vital his or her need might be, the council had made it pointless even to begin to assess individual need. So I raised the issue of principle with the Minister for the Disabled on October 31.

Exactly two months later, he replied: "... I am pleased to let you know that following an anonymous donation of £3,000 to Julie's mother, the Stocktons

are to have their house adapted. I understand that the necessary work is due to start very shortly and I do hope this will make it easier for the family to look after Julie."

This is a breathtakingly bland reply. It is also one that organizations of and for disabled people will find deeply worrying. The minister not only entirely ignores the issues of principle and legal duty, but seems openly to welcome the transfer of public responsibilities to private charity. Nor is there the merest hint of what action the Government will take in cases of unadmitted but urgent need where no private donor is available to help.

Any real inquiry by the minister must have shown that such cases are not rare. Julie's mother told me, long before I received the Minister's reply, of the charitable act which spared her family's immediate case problem. Warmly acknowledging the kindness of the donor, she went on to say:

"... But we have not won because there are more people in Trafford with the same problem. A family with a 14-year-old boy is waiting for a stair lift. His father has been ill and out of work for nearly a year and is not allowed to carry him, so his mother has to do it. I sincerely hope that something can be done for all these families and trust you can help in carrying on your work."

If the minister is "pleased" that Julie's home is to be adapted, he ought to be disappointed that the family of the 14-year-old boy mentioned by Mrs Stockton still face an indefinite period of waiting. And if the minister hopes that Julie's luck will now make it easier for her parents to look after her at home, is he not concerned that other disabled children may soon find themselves in hospital or some other form of residential care?

In a recent "Call for Compassion" the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children said that, if they only knew the distress they were causing among severely disabled children, those who are inflicting spending cuts on them would think again. But there is a case for thinking again on economic as well as compassionate grounds.

For there is ultimately no saving in being mean to severely disabled children.

Either we help them to live at home with their families, or they have to be hospitalized at far greater cost to public funds. It now costs many thousands of pounds a year to keep a child in hospital, whereas it usually costs much less to provide the help that can guarantee an independent life in the community. The Government's policy of slashing the personal social services is, therefore, foolhardy as well as inhumane.

Ministers may try to claim that there are enough charitable fingers to fill every hole they are making in the dyke of community care. But when the Government has consulted the charities themselves? The complaints their leaders make, as Sir Geoffrey Howe will confirm, is that the Government is not only making life harder for the disabled but also for the charities that help them. For Sir Geoffrey readily concedes that his budget has hit charities by reducing their income from covenants.

In a parliamentary reply, the Prime Minister has criticised cuts in "sensitive" areas of public spending. My question to her was about the threatened official vandalism of closing the Child Assessment Centre at Charing Cross Hospital. Her use of the word "sensitive" was thus clearly intended to cover provision for severely disabled children.

This being so, Mrs Thatcher should now confront the reality of the message from Julie Stockton's mother about the plight of other severely disabled children in her locality. She might also reflect on the charge made recently by the Royal Association for Disability that the Government's policy of closing the Child Assessment Centre at Charing Cross Hospital, her actions are condemning them to increasing isolation and dependence.

That is a grave charge to come from so important a body as the Royal Association and, if she is as good as her word, the Prime Minister must now make it plain to all her ministers that she will no longer tolerate mean and demeaning economies at the expense of severely disabled children.

Alfred Morris

The author is MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and from 1974-79 was Minister for the Disabled.

## Should the first wife have preference?

Maggie Drummond's article (December 19, 1979) on the position of second wives predictably brought a big response from readers. There were those, mostly ex-husbands and second wives, who supported her wholeheartedly; those who agreed with her on the general issue but felt that she had overstated the case; and those, not surprisingly mostly first wives, who felt no sympathy for the plight in which their successors can find themselves.

Second wives tended not to object to their husbands' support of first wives, nor even to an increasing contribution over the years. What they objected to vehemently was their own earning and capital being included as part of their husband's income when maintenance to a previous wife was assessed. "I have been supporting my children for years," wrote one, "now her's take preference over mine." Not one first wife considered any difficulties facing a second wife: one maintained that she had an entitlement to the second wife's money as a right, as well as her ex-husband's.

One couple hit on an ingenious solution: for obvious reasons they must remain anonymous. "We are legally separated, but not." In such a case the first wife would no longer have any claim on the assets or income of the second wife.

Perhaps it is worthwhile setting out again what the courts try to do when marriage breaks down. The law states that the parties to the marriage should be able as far as possible to maintain the financial position they had before the marriage breakdown. The broad formula which the courts follow is to give the wife up to half of the capital of the marriage, one third of the joint earnings plus something for the children. A fifth is often given as the proportion which goes to the children, but this is a very broad guide indeed.

Where a husband agrees to an ex-wife getting all the capital of the marriage, as sometimes happens where the only asset is the family home, maintenance will usually be reduced below one third. If she refuses to work, and the court decides that there is no reason why she should not do so, the court may assess her as having a national income and cut her maintenance accordingly.

In all cases, except where a wife may be independently very rich, the first wife and her children take preference over a second wife and any children of the second marriage.

Mr R. D. J. Horne perhaps summed up the view of many ex-husbands and their second wives when he wrote:

"It is significant that a woman, marrying a previously divorced man is referred to by the divorcee as a 'second wife'. This underlines the attitude (given expression by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973) that on first marrying a man undertakes to identify his wife against future misadventures, or loss of earnings, over which he has no control, and, against the consequences of a divorce, for which she is as much to blame as he is. If he remarries, his new wife can become an added resource from which the ex-wife's subjectively assessed needs, are to be met. Only if the ex-wife remarries, and according to the same attitude, becomes another man's property, does the financial relationship between two ex-wives permanently cease."

"Frankly, as a divorcee, be it clergy or registrar, should be bound by law to spell out exactly what lies in store for the would-be second wife."

The second-time-around marriage bond, especially when the bridegroom is the plaintiff in a divorce case, is nothing more than a Charter for Parasites. It gives total freedom to the first wife to bleed her ex-husband emotionally and financially.

"It's about time the true meaning of women's liberation permeated these ranks. Women who whimper for equality should learn it has to be earned by rolling up shirtsleeves along with the men and working!"

Mr W. H. Harper, author of *Divorce and Your Money*, published by George Allen & Unwin, carried this view further

when discussing maintenance by ex-husbands even to former wives who had become pregnant by another man. In the case of *Wagner v Wagner* when the ex-wife had to give up work because of her pregnancy "the Court of Appeal ordered the ex-husband to pay her more maintenance (though, interestingly, the money merely went to offset part of the Social Security she was receiving)".

Mr Harper was also concerned about children. "The courts always assert that the interests of the children are paramount. But which children? Certainly not the children of second marriages.... It is to the shame of our law, not its glory, that it discriminates in favour of one group of children against another and imposes on the latter the distasteful status of second class children."

The question the role the State could play in these situations through social security payments, hinted at in Mr Harper's letter, recurred in other letters. Maintenance orders are often less than supplementary benefits. Maggie Drummond tells us that £200m is paid out to ex-wives in supplementary benefits each year and only £20m is recovered from ex-husbands. The rub is that it costs £75m to collect the £20m.

Many people recognize the problem of making one wage stretch over two families. Mr John Dewar saw the conflict as that between "a husband and his wife, on the one hand, and a first wife on the other, may ultimately be determined only as a matter of policy...."

"The conflict illustrated by Ms Drummond's article is that between the principle of equality in marriage, and the right of the individual to abandon a 'dead' marriage, and seek personal satisfaction in another relationship, which underlies the divorce reforms of 1969. It is indeed paradoxical to grant the individual this right and then effectively to remove it by imposing considerable financial responsibilities on an ex-spouse—but to spouse Ms Drummond's case wholeheartedly would be to deny women that equality in the home that they have only recently achieved, since it would result in a decreased allocation to the first wife."

Reform must not be at the expense of a wife's right to participate on an equal basis with her husband in the property that they have acquired by their joint efforts during marriage.... The married woman has not achieved equality in the workplace; she should not be denied equality in the home."

Such conflicts, Maggie Drummond contended, led to the breakdown of second marriages. Mr A. E. Edwards took a different view. A first marriage which causes the second marriage to founder....

"Maggie Drummond also suggests that a divorced man takes on an everlasting commitment to keep a former spouse afloat. In fact, he does not take on this commitment on divorce, but on marriage, and it is perhaps unfortunate that many people enter marriage without seriously realizing what they are undertaking."

Ms Cecily Tolson suggested: "Perhaps Maggie Drummond would like a new clause added to the marriage service. 'All my worldly goods I thee endow, which shall include such things as I get tired of and fancy taking up with someone else'. She is surprised that 40 per cent of second marriages end in divorce. Perhaps it is more surprising that 60 per cent do not, when one considers that those involved were not blessed with staying power the first time around."

On the question of the former wife's earning capacities Mr J. S. Cross wrote: "It is important to remember that the first, second and subsequent wives are liable to sacrifice their husbands' opportunities. Of course, the husband can sacrifice his career to the wife's opportunities as well, but it is usually the wife who suffers loss of financial independence in the foundation of a family. Thus, if the family is to break up, whilst the husband's

career may be uninterrupted, the wife has to begin anew."

He was firmly in favour of a State role: "A man or woman who, having undertaken obligations and begotten children then creates by desertion the problems of a one-parent family should be accountable not just to his or her partner, but to the state. I am not arguing that primary guilt always attaches to the partner who leaves, but that the state has an interest in the affair."

The majority of correspondents had been personally affected by the divorce laws, but Mr Michael Rakusen, author of *Distribution of Matrimonial Assets of Divorce* published by Butterworth last year, took a dispassionate view, suggesting that the law on maintenance and the division of the assets of a marriage can now be seen to fall into a number of neat series of cases, each turning on its own particular facts, very few falling outside the logical framework almost invariably adhered to by the judges who sit in the Family Division.

The series of cases concerning Miss Drummond's article is that relating to third parties, a topic which covers not only the husband's new family but that of the wife as well. The position was succinctly summarized by Sir George Baker in *H v H*, a case in which both parties had remarried following the divorce. Whereas the wife remarried a wealthy man, the husband had remarried an impecunious woman. Sir George summed up the position thus: "The Matrimonial Causes Act 1973, section 25 (1) gives the court the widest possible power to achieve the statutory object, namely—to place the parties, so far as it is practicable and... just to do so, in the financial position in which they would have been if the marriage had not broken down."

"His lordship continued: '... it is not the wife alone who is to be placed in the same position but the parties. Too often the husband's position tends now to be disregarded. In the present case I find that the husband, having remarried a lady of 29 with no income or assets and having to bring up and educate four young children, is near enough in the same financial position as he would have been if the marriage had not broken down. The wife claimed she had a share in the family's assets, and the judge looked at the home for 15 years. Sir George was not impressed. He commented: 'Any payment in fact put her in a better financial position than if the marriage had continued' and awarded her a very much reduced sum...."

No one can be jailed for debt today, with one notable exception; the man who fails to pay a maintenance order. The speed at which a man can find himself in jail varies, but in some areas he can be jailed within six weeks of his failure to pay. In any one year over 2,000 men spend some time in jail for this reason. Some courts, too, are reluctant to grant a decree of maintenance after divorce. The present position for the children or maintenance for me and, subsequently re-married, still without maintenance arrangements for us."

"Am I the only wife, who for the above reasons had to make an application for maintenance and which was only granted upon the solicitors giving an undertaking to vacate the home owned by my husband?"

"Is mine the only case in which the new wife worked prior to the marriage, but was able to give it up after marrying my husband?"

"Am I the only wife, whose husband ignores court maintenance orders and fails to provide for his children?"

Margaret Allen

## Greene Greene

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

## £5,500 P.A./SEC

Required to assist partners in small active West End Estate Agents. Previous experience. Smart appearance and ability to deal with clients essential. Apply direct lines

Philip Sinclair 01-486 9575

or Harold Caplan 01-486 0644

## SECRETARY

£5,000+

Take your next step up the secretarial ladder by joining our rapidly expanding management consultancy, located in the City, where you will be working for two partners and their team on a wide variety of assignments. You must have good technical skills (100/50), about 5 years' secretarial experience and be eager to take on varied responsibilities. If you think you fit the bill ring Maureen Keating on 248 3913, extension 410.

## DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

sought for project finance division of internationally important City merchant bank. Education to A level standard required plus impeccable shorthand/typing (IBM Executive machine), willingness to use word processor, act on own initiative and generally become involved in the work of the division.

This is a challenging, demanding post, not intended for a clock watcher and carries an excellent salary and fringe benefits including mortgage subsidy.

Ring Anthea Waller on 01-623 8711 ext 247

## SECRETARY

TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

An experienced secretary is required to combine the duties of managing director's secretary and office manager in a small Covent Garden consultancy firm. The M.D. travels frequently and delegates responsibility, giving the position a fair degree of involvement and possibly creating the need for a secretary's assistant. Salary negotiable (over £5,000) with 45p LVs per day. Location, Maiden Lane.

Please contact Miss Kennedy on 240 2054.

## P.A. TO PATENT AGENT

£5,500 Holborn Prestigious world-wide American Company with smart offices situated in Holborn. You will have had at least six months experience of patents duties, and be keen to work in a small team environment. Duties range from accurate audio typing to high level contact with senior management. Training will be given in sophisticated communications equipment. Benefits include Season Ticket Loan, 4 weeks holiday and Pension Scheme.

Ring Hinde Hinesman, 01-409 1374, MM Appointments.

## SENIOR SECRETARY

We are a leading Petrochemical Company seeking a Senior Secretary to work with our American Director of Sales. The successful applicant will be expected to take a lively interest in all aspects of the functioning of the Sales Division to include Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations and to utilise your Secretarial skills to the full. Ideally you should be aged 30+ with an unimpeachable nature, a flair for administration and experience in dealing with all levels of personnel. We offer an attractive salary, bonus and other fringe benefits. For further details and interview please telephone Brenda Frost on Sally 01-493 8285 or write to Stone & Webster Engineering Ltd., 236 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8HA.

## PRESS OFFICER

c. £6,000

London based chain of stores, over 100 stores and growing rapidly. This is an exciting and highly publicised post. London based. As part of this team you will write and type your own press releases, select photographs and to further promote your products. You will have to be able to travel occasionally. PR experience essential, preferably with a retail, fashion, or food company. Age 25-35. Pers. details, salary, pension, plan, discount shopping and share purchase schemes.

Mary Overton  
Female  
Recruitment Consultants  
27 Maddox St., W1R 6LE  
01-491 8788 01-493 3186  
Open to men and women

## HELP!

LEGAL SECRETARY/P.A. MAYFAIR My husband has been posted abroad and before he leaves I must find a suitable replacement. Position ideal for efficient, tidy, personable, suitably experienced woman with sense of humour. Top salary and knowledge of shorthand essential. Senior partner for whom I work specialises in entertainment and international Company and law and travels overseas 4-5 times a year. Typewriter: flexible hours; good office conditions; 4 weeks holiday. Salary £5,250 + bonuses. If this position interests you please ring 01-488 4910 and ask for Heather.

## Circa £5,000

P.A./SECRETARY

Young Partners of a well established Commercial Consultancy residing in the Baywater area are seeking a P.A./Secretary with excellent S.H. typing skills (self-correcting L.S.M. Typewriter). Ideal applicants will have a lively personality, ability to work on own initiative, a good sense of humour and a current driving licence. If the above interests you, please telephone: Claire Evans on 01-727 6474

## £7,000+

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

Internationally famous Swiss industrialist residing in London is seeking a high flying P.A./Secretary with excellent English and French shorthand/typing and preferably excellent German. Organising his life in the U.K. and travelling throughout the world, maintain his many properties worldwide and service his business clients and associates. Excellent central location. Age 28+.

DELICIE SIMPSON, 439 7972  
Centra Recruitment Consultants

## NOT JUST A TEMP!

You are an important part of our team and we are looking for a permanent P.A. to assist our Managing Director. The successful candidate will be a highly motivated, efficient, and reliable person with excellent secretarial skills. Two rates paid in the current week of extra! Organise his life in the U.K. and travelling throughout the world, maintain his many properties worldwide and service his business clients and associates. Excellent central location. Age 28+.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU  
21 Brompton Avenue  
Knightsbridge, S.W.3  
Brompton, London  
01-493 8285

THE recruitment consultants

Stella Fisher Bureau  
Market research, 01-493 8285  
01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

01-493 8285

## TRAVELLING ADMINISTRATOR-GERMANY

c. £8,000 + EXPENSES

BIS is Europe's largest temporary staff agency. We require a person with English mother tongue and fluent German to spend about 10 months in Germany supervising our labour leasing activities at numerous centres. A driving licence is essential and preferably you should own your own car. If you are resourceful, reliable and resident and wish to earn DM750 per week plus expenses, then contact Mark Rodriguez, Managing Director, BIS Ltd., 43/45 The Broadway, W13. Telephone 01-673 2152.

## SECRETARY

TO OFFICE MANAGER

American magazine and book publishers require an experienced secretary to work for the Office Manager. This is a busy and challenging job for someone with good secretarial skills and pleasant personality who is interested in administration, personnel and building management and wants real involvement in their work. Excellent working conditions in modern Bond Street office, good salary and staff benefits. Telephone: Ruth Dicksee, Time-Life International Ltd. 499 4080.

## Secretary/Administrators

c. £5,000

Family Housing Association require two experienced Secretary/Administrators to work for the Technical Services Division. The successful applicant must have good secretarial skills (80 not essential). Ability to work with controlled procedures and be able to act on own initiative. Experience with partly managed useful. 22 days holiday, luncheon vouchers and pension scheme. For further information please write, or phone, Joale Matthews, P.A. to Head Technical Services, Family Housing Association, 300 Erie Court Rd., London, S.W.5. 370 6061.

## RESPONSIBILITY? £6-7,000 p.a.

Experienced officer required by the Federation of English Language Course Organisations (F.E.L.C.O.). Responsible to the annually elected Executive Committee, the officer would be required to: \* oversee administration of the central London office and its staff. \* organise and convene conferences and meetings. \* process applications from prospective members prior to their independent assessment. \* represent the Federation in its contacts with official and statutory bodies. Applications in writing are invited from persons having experience in education, administration, TEFL, or educational requirements of foreign students. Salary £6-7,000 per annum with 2 weeks annual holidays. Application giving full details of qualifications and experience to: Mrs. E. M. Hiley, Chairman of FELCO, Merton College, Holgate Hill, York, YO2 4DH.

## KNIGHTSBRIDGE P.A.

£5,000 neg.

If you are 24+ well spoken and enjoy being more than just a secretary, director of exclusive organisation with worldwide interests can offer you real scope. Apart from the smooth running of his day-to-day affairs, there are many social and business functions to be arranged. So good organising abilities and a charming personality are important.

## CITY P.A.

£5,300

Charming young senior executive with major international company, E.C.2. seeks a well groomed and cheerful P.A. (s.h./typ.) to work alongside him as his confident. Complete variety of work, day to day administration and total involvement in a highly charged informal environment. 24 hours a day. APPOINTMENTS (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) 161, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.

408 0444

## NEW HORIZONS

49 BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3. TEL: 01-584-4223

W.1. Financially orientated sec/supervisor	£6,000
E.C.2. Directors Secretary, Knowledge Italian	£5,000
W.C.1. Sec/PA/Admin for Medical Director	£5,000
W.1. Secretary, Knowledge French for U.S. Co.	£5,000
S.W.3. Secretary to Account Director, Some travel	£4,700
W.C.1. Audio Secretary to Executive Director	£4,000
W.1. Secretary to Creative Director	£4,000

This is but a small selection of our current vacancies. Recruitment Consultants

## YOUNG AND AMBITIOUS?

As P.A./SEC. to the Director of Advertising

French and social media full time position. The successful candidate will be a highly motivated, efficient, and reliable person with excellent secretarial skills. Two rates paid in the current week of extra! Organise his life in the U.K. and travelling throughout the world, maintain his many properties worldwide and service his business clients and associates. Excellent central location. Age 28+.

Ring Amanda Teale

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

## HAMMERSMITH SECRETARY/P.A.

£5,500

Work in close liaison with the director of an international bank. Your professional and mature attitude and good secretarial skills will enable you to work on your own initiative! Age 23-25.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

## Bi-lingual French

c. £6,500

A challenging opportunity for a young, motivated, and reliable person with excellent secretarial skills. Two rates paid in the current week of extra! Organise his life in the U.K. and travelling throughout the world, maintain his many properties worldwide and service his business clients and associates. Excellent central location. Age 28+.

Ring Amanda Teale

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01-493 5907

01-493 0052; 01



**-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-**

**ALSO ON PAGE**  
**25**



Bernard Levin

# Lighting a torch under the aggressor

The Soviet annexation of Afghanistan is not as yet either a triumph or a catastrophe, and it is up to the West to turn it into one or the other. It could still prove to be a giant leap for freedom.

Some say that the Soviet Union's leaders have made a disastrous miscalculation in invading Afghanistan; some say that they have, on the contrary, tilted the balance of world power decisively and perhaps permanently in their favour. The truth is much more complex than either theory; it is that the Soviet annexation of Afghanistan is not, as yet, either a triumph or a catastrophe, and it is up to the West to turn it into one or the other. It is one small step for aggression; it could be a giant leap for freedom.

First, let us clear away some of the undergrowth. There has already been much talk, particularly in this country, about the fighting qualities of Johnny Afghan who, we are encouraged to believe, will be more than a match for the Russian foe. In no time the Russians will be wishing they had never crossed the frontier, and looking with increasing desperation for a way to get back across it, while the fierce tribesmen who gave Britain such trouble in the nineteenth century hurry them unmercifully.

As for such hopes; this is not the nineteenth century but the twentieth; indeed, it is damned near the twenty-first, and it is the forces of Lord Brezhnev who have invaded Afghanistan, not those of Lord Auckland. The Soviet answer to guerrilla warfare on the part of the Raj, would send a detachment to burn it down, taking a week to get there and giving sufficient audible warning of their approach to enable the inhabitants to disappear into the hills; the Russians today will signal in the bombers and kill every man, woman and child in the place within half an hour of the decision being taken.

That is the first lesson in realism

we must learn; Afghanistan has been invaded by an army owing allegiance to men who will stop at nothing at all in the way of mass murder or indeed anything else to gain their ends. The second lesson in realism is that the stories we are now hearing of dissension in the Kremlin would not matter even if they were true. Afghanistan now has tens of thousands of Soviet troops on her territory and is in effect already another Soviet colony; all the Soviet leaders must now be hawks, whatever they may have been to begin with, because the alternative to continued occupation of Afghanistan is a Retreat from Kabul as disastrous, in terms of diplomacy if not of loss of lives, as the one in 1942. The third lesson in realism is that, for all the talk of Sino-American military alliance or even action, the Russians are not going to be driven out by armed force; the Third World War would certainly be interesting and even exciting, but on the whole I don't think our side ought to start it, and on the whole I don't think our side will.

The fourth lesson is the subtlest one, and the most important. If we cannot end the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, we can at least use it. At present, the action being taken or contemplated is largely reactive. Even so, I may say, it is a very great deal better than such action on the

part of the West usually is; we have only to compare the present course of action with the shameful feebleness of the western response to the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia to see the different spirit that informs it. But we are still, so far, only responding to the Soviet aggression; what we now have to do is to capitalize on it.

It will not be easy. Nothing could better illustrate the short-sighted selfishness of so many of the nations of the western alliance than the fact that the most President Carter has managed to extract from them is a shaky promise not to sell the Soviet Union more wheat than usual to help make up the shortage caused by the reduction in what the United States is willing to supply. No doubt the French will break even this agreement (the friend, ally, supporter, hunting-partner, sustainer, dining-companion and ultimately betrayer of the Emperor Bokassa will hardly shrink from helping the Russians if it will help his own farmers, particularly since any geologist will tell you that the soil of Afghanistan is wholly deficient in diamonds), just as the Japanese will break any similar agreement on technology; but even if an absolutely united and unbroken front could be organized, it would still be inadequate—and more to the point, seem to be inadequate—unless it actually involved a reduction, and

more than a token reduction, too, in the amount America's allies are willing to supply to America, and their own, enemies. And as externally in the alliance, so domestically in the United States; the Republican contenders for their party's Presidential nomination included only one, and he a forlorn hope, who dissented from the otherwise unanimous chorus of blame for the President's action; a handful of convention delegates from the mid-West farming states, it seems, are more important than the safety of the Alliance. And so indeed they are, to men who set their own ambitions higher than freedom's good.

Few countries have so far made it unequivocally clear that they realize that this is not an American problem in which America deserves support but an international problem which affects the safety of all and the freedom of those who still possess it. Even fewer have added immediate action to forthright words. One of these, happily, is Britain, no longer governed by men who would fear to be too severe on the Soviet Union lest they should risk alienating those on their own back benches (and National Executive, for that matter) for whom few Soviet actions are wrong and none seem serious.

And yet, as I say, for all President Carter's splendid leadership there is more to be done. To cut off grain

that Soviet agriculture is too inefficient to grow for itself, and technology that Soviet industry is too backward to make for itself, is a good start, and the further measures contemplated, together with the vigorous diplomatic offensive the President has launched (I wish Senator Moynihan were still America's Ambassador to the UN, but at least we can be thankful that Mr Ivor Richard is no longer Britain's), will, if (and only if) they are not allowed to slacken and become mere gestures, ultimately have a real effect. But they are not enough.

They are not enough because the Soviet people, though they will be affected, will not be affected in a manner which will inescapably and very widely tie the adverse effects they are experiencing to the actions of their rulers. A reduction in grain supplies will ultimately make many Russians hungry; but the effect will not work through for a long time, and anyway Russians are frequently hungry already. The limitations on technology will be even more slowly felt, and even more indirectly, and the condemnation of the Soviet invasion by other countries will hardly be felt at all, largely because it will hardly be known about; nothing will appear in the Soviet press, or on their radio or television, which has not been filtered and sterilized for Soviet consumption, and the numbers listening clandestinely to the BBC or Radio Free Europe are obviously small. (As for any delay in the ratification of the SALT II, doubt if the Russians have any idea of what it is, and that goes for most Britons, too.) But there is one, and only one, action we can take that fits my definition of a positive response which will use Soviet aggression to the advantage of the West. I refer, of course, to the cancellation, or removal from Moscow, of the 1980 Olympiad. Tomorrow, I shall discuss how that might be brought about, and why it is important. (To be continued.)

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980



Miss Monroe in 1973, the year she was awarded the CMG.

## Miss Monroe and the lessons of history

It comes as rather a shock to discover that Elizabeth Monroe is 75 today: she has been, until recently, such an active writer, talker and traveller about the Middle East, that one realizes she has been that for well over 40 years.

Since she made her name with a Chatham House pamphlet on Abyssinia at the time of Mussolini's invasion, and then her book *The Mediterranean in World Politics* published in 1938, I asked whether she saw parallels between those years and the situation today, in the light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

She compares the invasion rather to Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland and Mussolini's rape of Abyssinia. "Hitler and his generals were divided, just as we think the Kremlin is divided today. In each case, the offender weighed up what he would be risking and in each case decided he wouldn't get anything more than a rap on the knuckles."

Another similarity she points out is that 1936 was the year of the Olympic Games in Berlin. "Then, too, there were suggestions that the venue should be moved. But nobody did anything about it. I think this time they should all be moved to Canada. Of course, the Russians would boycott them, but too bad. You give a free advertisement to the country that transgresses if you let them stage the Olympic Games as a triumph."

"One other thing: on these occasions the objective is usually tentative. If you get away with it you try the next time. We don't know what the Soviet objective is, but part of it must be to put a buffer between Iran and their own Muslims, to have a communist area on Russia's southern belly. If they get away with this they would be splendidly poised for Baluchistan—and there'd be no resistance really of any kind. They'd probably be welcomed."

Miss Monroe admits that there are also important differences. In 1936 there was "quite a big bunch of people in this country who were against taking armed action. I was lecturing at Ashridge (a Conservative college—God knows why. I said I thought we ought to resist, and all the elderly people there said, 'My dear child, you have no idea what war is like. The casualties would be terrible, and so on. People thought that anyway the Rhineland was part of Germany, and they had a bad conscience about the Treaty of Versailles.'"

Another big difference she sees is that the Rhineland issue was confined to Europe and the European powers. The Middle East then "wasn't terribly important". Britain got only 22 per cent of her oil from the Middle East, compared to 60 per cent from the new World War II. Although Britain was concerned to maintain her political position in the Middle East, Italian presence in Ethiopia was not seen as a threat in the way that Soviet presence there is today. "The colonial office submitted a memorandum saying it wouldn't matter if Italy took over

Ethiopia. ... But the Egyptians did not take the same view."

"The Anglo-Egyptian treaty was settled up in 1936 in a sort of acute crisis because Egypt was so afraid of being surrounded by the Italians. Egypt under President Sadat feels the same fear today about the Russians, and some would say he has been in the same kind of 'scare' to make an alliance with the United States."

Miss Monroe does not feel the Afghan crisis is "inevitably leading to the next war in the way each step by Hitler was. I just think if there is any trouble about the Middle East, it is provided they overcome the Afghan resistance."

During the war she worked for the Ministry of Information, where she headed the Middle East department from 1941. Then after a short spell at *The Observer*, she joined the *Economist*, spending about two months a year in the Middle East until 1958.

In 1956 she was responsible for recruiting *Kiss Kiss*, as the paper's Beirut stringer when he went out there for *The Observer*. She had been introduced to him by his father, St John Philby (whose biography, *Philip of Arabia* she later wrote) in 1938, and admits to having been very fond of him, without having the slightest inkling of his covert pro-Soviet activities. "There was never anything in his messages which you could suspect."

In 1958, when her husband retired (he was an economist, Humphrey Neame), Miss Monroe left the *Economist* and embarked on a new career as an historian, becoming the first woman fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford. Her best-known book, *Britain's Moment in the Middle East*, was based on lectures she gave there in the early sixties. She also built up the college's unique collection of private papers on the Middle East.

"I wrote first to Lord Samuel, who said, 'I've got a whole attic full of come and look. Then I went on to Sir Mark Sykes, and so on. Now there's a collection there which you can't possibly write a book about the Middle East without consulting. I imagine that's what I got the CMG for, because I can't think of any other reason." She looks herself up in *Who's Who* to check the date: 1973, the year after her retirement.

Since then she has lived in London, doing a great deal of book reviewing and other freelance, including acting as historical adviser to the television's three-part series on the British mandate in Palestine, shown in 1978. She still works "like a maniac" for various philanthropic causes connected with Palestine. Her two favourite ones are Musa Alami's farm school near Jericho and the Friends of Birzeit University, of which she is chairman. But though her opinions are pro-Arab, she is respected by many Israelis.

Edward Mortimer

Michael Leapman on the power and influence of the Irish-American lobby

## How the presidential race could prolong Ulster's agony

Northern Ireland will not be an issue in this year's American presidential election in the sense that the candidates will debate how the United States should approach the subject. Yet because of the way the American political system works, the fact that this is an election year will influence the Administration's responses to events in Britain's troubled province.

Last month, when Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington went to see President Carter in Washington, they renewed in forceful terms their request that the United States should allow the Royal Ulster Constabulary to buy modern American handguns.

President Carter had suspended sales of the weapons in August, after pressure from members of Congress representing constituencies with a significant Irish-American population.

Mrs Thatcher, according to her spokesman, said that this was an unfair gesture against a properly constituted and non-sectarian police force. She said she had all the available alternative weapons brought to her desk in Downing Street and after inspection she had no doubt that the American ones were what the force needed.

Mr Carter said he would look into the matter. It is, however, unrealistic to suppose that there is much chance in an election year that he will reverse the decision.

It is not simply a question of his wanting to gain the votes of Irish-Americans in November, though that is part of it. More important at this stage is the President's need for support from local Demo-

cratic Party organizations for his battle for the nomination against Senator Edward Kennedy and Governor Jerry Brown—both, by coincidence, of Irish descent.

The Democratic organizations in many large states and cities, notably New York and Chicago, have traditionally been dominated by Irish-Americans. Mrs Jane Byrne, the Mayor of Chicago, has already plumped for Mr Kennedy, though Mr Carter still has hopes of gaining the support of a dissident group in the party machine led by Mr Richard Daley, the son of the late mayor.

New York, of tremendous importance to any presidential aspirant, is still up for the grabbing. Mr Hugh Carey, the Irish-American Governor, has held back from endorsing either Mr Carter or Mr Kennedy, partly because by playing hard to get he hopes to extract more federal assistance for his state and especially for hard-pressed New York City.

Irish policy, though, will also play a factor in Mr Carey's verdict. In evaluating the candidates' commitments on the question, the Governor will rely on his adviser on Irish affairs, Dr Kevin Cahill, a New York physician who is president-general of the American-Irish His-



Governor Hugh Carey: Irish policy will be a factor.

torical Society and a frequent visitor to Dublin.

It was Dr Cahill who thought up the abortive peace conference on Ireland which was to have been held under Mr Carey's auspices in the summer. He claims that Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Northern Ireland Minister, had tentatively agreed to attend but Mr Atkins denied this and the conference did not take place.

In the current issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr Cahill has written an article advocating a more positive role for the United States in trying to arrive at a solution in Northern Ireland.

"Instead of utilizing Irish-

American interest and concern as a tool for peace," he writes, "successive British governments still appear to view the Irish-American according to the nineteenth century stereotype and still react to any suggestions from this side of the Atlantic as the utterance of an ill-informed, hostile monolith that should be silenced."

The article suggested that President Carter should call for an end to the mistreatment of prisoners in Northern Ireland, for a swift British withdrawal and a re-establishment of political institutions with effective guarantees of minority rights. This, he added, could be backed by economic assistance to the province, especially to cross-border projects and to enterprises

which provided a fair number of jobs to the Catholic minority. Just before Christmas Dr Cahill expanded his views at a breakfast meeting with journalists at the Carnegie Endowment's offices in New York. He was asked whether the supply by some Irish-American groups of arms and money to the IRA would not disqualify them for talking about a political solution.

"American leaders have repeatedly called for a halt in the supply of dollars to the IRA," he said. "Responsible British politicians should be able to distinguish between the irresponsible groups and those who are responsible and who have deployed violence."

A few weeks earlier Dr Connor Cruise O'Brien, the former Irish minister who is now editor-in-chief of the *Observer*, had addressed a similar breakfast at the same place and had pronounced a diametrically opposing view. In the same issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine he has written an article which argues that Americans can make no useful political contribution to resolving Northern Ireland's difficulties.

Those no doubt well-meaning people in the United States who are exerting pressure on Britain to move Northern Ireland into a united Ireland usually proclaim that they are doing so out of a desire to end the violence," he wrote.

But if they looked at the situation at all closely, they would realize that only possible long-term consequence of the pressure they exert is the much greater violence that most Irish people in the North and South see as the inevitable consequence of a British withdrawal.

He went on to outline a detailed scenario of how a withdrawal would result in a massacre and civil war. An independent Ulster would take security measures which would be seen by Catholics as discriminatory and punitive. Units of the IRA would fire at Protestant troops, who would respond. "There would be at least several hundred dead in a very short time and a huge exodus of Catholic refugees would pour into the Republic."

When that view was put to Dr Cahill, he replied that he did not accept Mr O'Brien's implied argument that the only options were instant and complete British withdrawal or instant unification of Ireland. When Britain withdrew from its colony, he said, the process had been completed in a way which sought to ensure that peace could be kept following the withdrawal.

He believed that Britain's present policy on Northern Ireland was one of endless drift. There must, he said, be a fresh initiative towards a solution, and it was legitimate for Americans and their political representatives to seek a role in influencing the British Government to take a more flexible approach, which would include allowing supporters of the IRA to take part in the negotiations.

Such views provoke anger in British officials who believe they are doing as much as they can to solve a dangerous and difficult problem. They are convinced as Mr O'Brien is, that the IRA takes heart from statements of that kind, which therefore serve to prolong Ulster's agony.

Yet Dr Cahill does influence Mr Carey, and Mr Carey will be an important power broker in the presidential contest, and American goodwill is important for Britain in many ways. That is why the Government cannot dismiss Dr Cahill's views as irresponsible ramblings, emptied though they may be to do so.

Michael Leapman

## LANCE HAWKER'S DIPLOMATIC DIARY

### All aboard the flying foreign office

One of the nice things about travelling around the world with the Foreign Secretary, as is the privilege of diplomatic writers from time to time, is going in the VIP plane. Some countries, like America or France, have a presidential aircraft reserved for the use of the head of state. The head of the Playboy empire has his own jet, known as the Big Bunny. In Britain, more modestly, a VC10 from the RAF's fleet is pressed into service for special ministerial visits. Lord Carrington's plane, named *Lance Hawker* after a famous flying ace of 1915, was lately in use to ferry cargo to Rhodesia. Today it is flying us all from Feshawar and the Khyber Pass on to Delhi, to see Mrs Gandhi.

The plane is not an ordinary plane. After the red carpets, the rushing in and out of conference rooms and receptions, the freezing cold on Ankara and the sudden heat of Oman, the plane is a home from home. At the front, a special cabin is set up for the Foreign Secretary and his wife discreetly curtained from the middle section of the plane, where the civil servants and private secretaries sit in large seats with their dispatch boxes. And at the back, in convivial muddle, sit the accompanying press, with typewriters and sheaves of important information which we intend to read

before getting to the next country.

Somehow one never quite gets the reading done, there isn't time. We start with coffee at Heathrow, then the RAF steward comes around with orange juice, and then Lord Carrington comes down to say hello and tell funny stories. "I once asked the Indian Defence Minister what was the biggest audience he ever addressed and he told me 'three million'. How long did you speak for? 'Three and a half hours'. Did you have any notes? 'Certainly not'. The Foreign Secretary caps his reminiscence neatly. The largest audience I ever addressed was the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool. But, of course, they were trying to kill me."

After this the steward reappears with hot croissants and an expert on Turkey comes down to tell us what's going on in the country. "How big is the Turkish army?" someone inquires. "I'm not sure, actually. But rather big." Then the steward comes back with hot savouries and it's time for drinks. Then it's lunch time. The RAF produce a shrimp salad, chicken and two veg, cheese and some sort of cream. The Turkish economic situation when we start coming down at Ankara. For some reason the four and half hours have gone like a flash. It's freezing cold. Two

soldiers with machine guns rush out to each wingtip. Careless, Lord Carrington descends the steps, greets the welcoming delegation, embraces the wife of the British Ambassador, smiles at the cameras, and off we go. Lady Carrington is given a bunch of tulips. The press embus to the Foreign Ministry where the Director of Information has kindly arranged a tutorial for us on foreign policy, the economic plan and Turkish relations. All this comes in very handy when a local paper interviews me for my thoughts about Turkish foreign policy, the economic plan and Turkish relations shortly afterwards, at a reception at the hotel, with more drinks and canapés. There is just time for a quick glass with the British delegation in their hotel suite before dashing out to dinner.

The Turkish economic crisis is brought home to everyone by the fact that during the day electricity is cut off and it is 12 flights walk up to the room. The Prime Minister's own office, to reinforce the point, seems to be unheated. Unfortunately the roads are too icy to enable the car to climb up the hill to the Bittirte museum. The official party continues its talks, followed by a big lunch at the British Embassy for their Turkish hosts. The press scramble around the tele machines to file reports of what happened, before dashing out to the airport again. The plane, white and calm, is waiting. Another round of smiles and

"Suki's MP must be stinking rich - he's refused to declare his interests."



handshakes and another bouquet, and it's up, up and away. Everyone gets their notes out about Oman. A Middle Eastern expert comes down the plane to help us out. "How large is the Oman army?" someone asks. "I'm not sure, actually, but rather small." Lord Carrington, in good humour, comes along to answer questions which he despatches round the wicket

like a cricketer who has just got his eye when it's time for lunch again—what is dinner?—and it hardly seems worth getting out a book, before we swoop down over the desert to land at Oman. Inside the VIP lounge, waiters in white turbans serve aromatic coffee, smoked salmon and caviar cocktail bits, and dates stuffed with almonds. The Foreign Secretary is ensconced on a settee with the Omani Minister of State, who holds a coffee pot in his lap.

A cavalcade of cars whisks us into Muscat and to a spanking new hotel where up in the rooms miniature foreign interference and factious opposition by a British army. And when once he shall be secured in power, and the Afghanistan established, British Army will be withdrawn. It turned out to be a truly disastrous coup. The

British force was wiped out, and only one man escaped in the end to tell the tale.

By daylight the town of Muscat looks like nothing so much as midtown Las Vegas, all white and new and high-rise full of showrooms, with the mountains ringing the city. Every one dons tropical suits. Lord Carrington spends the first day in official talks with the Sultan, then we all fly off in a cargo plane to inspect the oil tankers playing the Straits of Hormuz which live up to their advance billing as lifeline to the Western world. "Navigationally, it's a super place," confides a British Naval officer. But the channel is full of sharks, also Russian spyships. The Foreign Secretary is rather keen on Oman, having been here before as First Lord of the Admiralty, gives a couple of television interviews in the desert, and takes a helicopter back to town and another big dinner. Next morning we rush off to the plane, sternly putting aside all thoughts of alcohol. Next stop Riyadh.

The ladies have covered their arms and put on long dresses. The deliciously warm Saudi take Lord Carrington off to a working lunch. The press pile into a bus, Japanese again, and move into another gleaming new hotel. Outside bulldozers are clearing the ground for more buildings and a rumble of progress is in the air. It is tomorrow Thursday. They say it is springtime in Delhi.

David Spenser  
Diplomatic Correspondent

**Why put yourself out by staying in?**

The Sectraphone not only TAKES MESSAGES - you can go ANYWHERE, phone your own number from ANY PHONE and your messages are relayed to you INSTANTLY.

- Automatic memory re-dialling system.
- Built-in push button telephone.
- Call screening system to hear caller's voice before you decide to answer.

For any help or information please phone us on 01-631 4787 at any time.

**Sectraphone**  
the perfect answer  
Sectraphone Limited, 420/422 Vauxhall Road, 296 Regent Street, London W1.

مكتبة الأمل





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## GAS IS NOT DEAR ENOUGH

The price which householders pay for gas is to go up significantly this year. Domestic tariffs will be raised by 17 per cent on April 1 and by a further 10 per cent six months later. Commercial customers, whose charges went up by 21 per cent last September, will pay an extra 10 per cent from April.

It was predictable that the announcement of the increases would cause an outcry from consumers. The householders have grasped two facts: first that his gas bills are going to go up substantially; second, that British Gas, the monopoly supplier, has been making enormous profits and will undoubtedly make an even bigger profit this year. The obvious conclusion—one of which he will not be disabused by some politicians of the left and those who draw the world in blacks and whites, with no shades of grey between—is that British Gas is profiteering at his expense.

That is an easy and comfortable interpretation of the facts. It is also wrong. Certainly the corporation's 1978-79 profit of £360.7m was large; it gave British Gas a return on assets of 20.7 per cent, (6.1 per cent if computed by the more realistic replacement cost method). This is a very high but by no means outrageous return. The results for 1979-80 and 1980-81 are likely to be even higher and the return on assets equal to or better than in the previous year.

But British Gas should not be pilloried for its efficiency, or for its commercial advantages. This country has indulged in muddled thinking about its nationalized industries for too long. The last Labour government, which, along with its predecessors, had been responsible for much of the muddle, appeared to be edging towards a sensible view of state industries in its April, 1978, White Paper. It put forward proposals to ensure, among other things, that the nationalized industries employed resources efficiently to the benefit of the whole community. The history of nationalization has not shown any methods other than the disciplines of profit and loss which motivate state industry managers and their workforces to perform efficiently.

The truth about gas is that it has been underpriced. The demand for conversion to gas and for gas appliances has been such that the industry can no longer cope with it effectively, a sure sign that we have had it too cheaply for too long. If the provision of domestic power is to remain a service to the public then there is no rational reason why one sector of the public (the gas consumers) should pay less for their energy than the other (consumers of electricity). The apparent flaw in this argument is that electricity prices are also about to be raised substantially,

so that gas and electricity prices will continue to be out of line. The uncomfortable conclusion of market pricing is that gas prices should be raised by more than has been planned, but that is thought not to be politically supportable.

There is another justification for higher gas prices. Gas is a scarce resource. Our supplies of North Sea gas will run out before the North Sea wells run dry of oil. The higher prices will be an inducement to conservation; high profits will help finance the heavier capital investment which will be needed if the more marginal (and therefore more expensive to exploit) gas fields are to be brought on stream.

Even this heavy expenditure will not use up all of the British Gas profits. The corporation should certainly not be pushed into uncertainty or profligate investment, just because the money is there. Part of the profit will be used to pay off loans and make a net contribution to the Exchequer, a welcome refreshment considering the losses elsewhere in the public sector. Dr David Owen, Labour's spokesman on energy, avails that the corporation's profit must not be used simply to pay for tax reductions for the better off. Will he then complain if the corporation's payments to the Exchequer contribute to modest tax reductions across the board?

## Police deaf to criticisms

From Mr David Ascoli

Sir, As the most recent historian of the Metropolitan Police, may I comment on your leader of January 14?

There are good and historical reasons for police sensitivity to criticism. For 150 years, the service has been subjected to a constant barrage of direct attack and, more seriously, a campaign of innuendo.

Throughout that time there has always been, in some quarters, a suspicion, if not an expectation, of impropriety. Of course there have been black sheep, and there always will be. The policemen are, like every citizen, subject to the frailties of human nature.

The service has never been strong on public relations, and chief officers (with the notable exception of Sir Robert Mark) have long tended to talk first and think later. Indeed, the Royal Commission of 1960-62 had this pungent comment: "The problem of controlling the police can be restated as the problem of controlling chief constables."

But the police, the executive arm of the law, are not above the law. They do not decide issues of criminality, whether in the community at large or in their own ranks. That is the function of the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is in turn responsible to the Attorney-General.

Whether it is right to delegate such responsibility to one man is a much wider issue. But the DPP makes his decisions on the evidence, which is the only basis of criminal procedure. Increasingly, the process is being infected by what can best be described as "trial by media." The Thorpe case and the present Operation Countryman are recent instances.

On May 26, 1977, you printed a leader under the heading "The anger of the police." It is salutary to compare what you said then, and what you suggest now.

The police service remains a highly vulnerable public institution. It sometimes breaks the law. But it does not make the law. And in the last analysis, it is fully accountable for its actions. It can hardly be blamed, however much it may seem to protest, if it is exonerated of charges which are not, in the event, supported by the evidence. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DAVID ASCOLI, Fairfairs, Chinthurst Lane, Shalford, Surrey.

## The Ulster conundrum

From Mr A. Edwin D. Fleming

Sir, The case put forward by Tony and Gay Firth (The Times, January 11) for an independent Northern Ireland ignores totally the evidence of the 1973 Border Poll in which 98 per cent of those who voted chose to remain in the United Kingdom. The recent opinion poll taken on a good statistical sample by the Dublin-based Economic and Social Research Institute (Irish Times, October 18, 1979) showed that 50 per cent of Roman Catholics in the province wish to remain in the United Kingdom as against 38 per cent who desire a united Ireland. I submit that there is no case for saying that unionism is a specifically Protestant "as Hugh Munro argues (The Times, January 8), or the province is a "sectarian dependency" as the Firths claim.

In the six counties of Northern Ireland between 1911 and 1971 the Roman Catholic population increased from 430,167 to 477,921 while in the 26 counties of the Republic during the same period the Protestant Church of Ireland population fell from 249,535 to 97,739, and the Roman Catholic population from 2,812,309 to 2,756,666. It is characteristic of the Southern Irish, I suppose, that they habitually allege sectarianism against the North, but the reality shows that if the charge of sectarianism is to be laid against Ireland, it is the Republic that should be in the dock and not the North.

Yours faithfully,

A. EDWIN D. FLEMING, 55 Kilmore Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

## Future of motor industry

From Professor R. H. Macmillan

Sir, In response to Mr Salisbury's letter today (January 10), my views as Director, from 1964 to 1977, of the Motor Industry Research Association, may be relevant. During this period we undertook the thorough test and analysis of more than 50 types of imported vehicle with the principal object of learning about and assessing the design, safety and performance which were of particular interest to our members. Additionally we recorded those faults discovered on delivery and those failures which developed in the course of testing.

I assure you that these lists of faults and failures for almost any model of volume produced vehicle were at least as long and serious as any of those that have been published for British models. Of course, "rogue" cars are occasionally turned out by any manufacturer—they all admit it—but the imported rogues seem to be less numerous. Fleet operators in this country, who purchase predominantly British vehicles, know where to find value for their money.

Speaking personally, I have driven and owned British vehicles for over 40 years, from the first Hillman Minx through Ford and Vauxhall to my present favourite, a series of Triumph cars. I have found them, by and large, reliable and satisfactory, and curiously enough the only major breakdown I have suffered was caused by the failure of an imported component fitted as original equipment.

I am a firm opinion that purchasers of mass produced imported vehicles who believe that, for the same money, they are getting greater reliability or performance than by buying British are deluding themselves. Yours faithfully, R. H. MACMILLAN, Professor of Vehicle Design, Head of School of Automotive Studies, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Intervention or the free market

From Lord McCarthy

Sir, To judge from the "open memorandum" to our political leaders which you published today (January 9), a welcome degree of realism has permeated the thinking of monetarists. The authors appear to accept what many of us have always said: given the conditions that actually exist in Britain's labour and product markets the "restraining effect" of monetarism could be indefinitely delayed. Meanwhile, British manufacturing industry seems set to enter an irreversible decline.

The trouble is that, given the monopoly power of powerful unions and big employers, tight money is bound to mean both higher prices and increased unemployment. Indeed it could create a situation in which small employers, and non-unionists, bear the brunt of the coming recession. If this is now the declared position of thinking monetarists it is a welcome advance. The only difficulty is that in their memorandum your distinguished contributors are unable to suggest how we are to change this situation.

They rightly confess that the Government's Employment Bill cannot be expected to be much help. They also advance no proposals to break up the power of private monopolies. All that is proposed are two narrowly based measures focused on different parts of the public sector. The first is that some public utilities should be subjected to private competition, eg the Post Office, the National Coal Board and

electricity supply. But if the problem is union power this will only have an impact if any private sector that eventually emerges remains non-unionised and relatively poorly paid. I can see no reasons to suppose that this would be the case.

Secondly, it is suggested that charges should be raised for a range of personal, private and family services provided by central government and local authorities. Since provision is to be made for "selective cash subsidies" for the "poor" this might help to combat unemployment in the non-industrial civil service, but it is hard to see why it should have the slightest effect on the overpowering might of either the Transport and General Workers' Union or British Oxygen.

Yet we must not despair. Once the leaders of an irrelevant and counterproductive doctrine are forced into a position where they advance still more implausible and long-term measures to avoid the need to think again, we may be on the way to redemption. In time their doubts and uncertainties may even come to the notice of the Government.

Perhaps in a year or so, it will be admitted that it would be better to base our economic policies on the actual realities of our own economic and industrial structure; just as our main competitors have always done. One only hopes that by that time there will be something to restore. Yours, MCCARTHY, Nuffield College, Oxford.

### Access to public records

From Professor T. C. Barker and others

Sir, Historians and research workers, not only in this country but throughout the western world, will have learned with consternation and dismay, from Mr Sainty's letter in your issue of January 9, of the proposal to discontinue the use of the Public Record Office search rooms in Chancery Lane. Searchers will be required instead to go to the new repository at Kew to work at records which, while continuing to be housed in central London, will be shunted to and fro by van between their present strong rooms and the new centre. Mr Mabbs' subsequent letter (January 12) also affords little reassurance to those who use the records and are concerned for their safety.

The financial savings, which are the object of this disruptive measure, must needs be offset by heavy and growing transport costs. On the other hand, the inconvenience and loss of working time to the students, scholars, lawyers and innumerable other enquirers affected by it will be grievous and incalculable. Moreover, the risks, which Professor Davis (January 12) rightly emphasizes, of damage in transit to the records themselves, whether in handling or by traffic hazards, are real and wholly unacceptable. It has to be remembered that the central archive consists not only of an unrivalled series of medieval records, from Domesday Book and the twelfth century Pipe Rolls onwards, but includes also much more recent collections as the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century State Papers, as well as Probate records down to 1857 and the increasingly used nineteenth century Census returns. These, and some hundreds of other classes of documents, are a constant demand: all but the latest of them (to which, in some cases, microfilm now provides a by no

means invariably satisfactory alternative) must necessarily be consulted in the original and often, because of the need for simultaneous comparison, in series or in parallel. Readers have a long recognized right to see them without undue hindrance, and the facilities for their identification and study at Chancery Lane, built up over more than a century, are homogeneous and well ordered.

We see the present proposals as threatening the greatest possible disservice to the unity and efficiency of research in our inter-related disciplines, and find it inconceivable that they should be implemented. We earnestly beg the authorities concerned to give them the most radical reconsideration.

Yours faithfully, T. C. BARKER, British National Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences; SYDNEY CHECKLAND, President, Economic History Society; C. R. ELLINGTON, General Editor, Victoria History of the Counties of England; JOHN HIGGS, Chairman, Standing Conference for Local History; IREAN GWYNEDD JONES, Chairman, History and Law Committee of the Board of Celtic Studies; A. J. TAYLOR, Past President, Society of Antiquaries; Past President, Cambrian Archaeological Association; F. M. L. THOMPSON, Director, University of London Institute of Historical Research; Chairman, Anglo-American Historical Committee, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, WC1, January 15.

### Books for children

From Mr Kenneth Pinnock

Sir, Because teachers do not show much interest in acquiring "greater critical penetration" in choosing children's books, they should continue to be denied adequate funds for purchasing schoolbooks. That seems to be the conclusion which Bryan Alderson arrives at, somewhat tortuously, as one would expect, in his article today (January 9).

If Mr Alderson really wanted to know why teachers don't buy many books and journals on children's literature, he might have found the answer in the front page article of this week's Times Educational Supplement, headlined "Library Service being whiped out by spending cuts. Why should teachers spend time and money learning how to choose books of a kind that is beyond their reach?"

School libraries, indeed, seem to be suffering even more than textbooks from the cutbacks of recent years. It is by no means unknown for a local authority to decide to cut out all school library spending for a year, or to leave library service vacancies unfilled. And, with schools so desperately short of books that they have to force children to share textbooks and to forbid them to take them home, there is a natural tendency to spend most or all of the available money on basic texts rather than background reading.

Mr Alderson commends the National Book League's report, *Books for Schools*, but fails to mention its main conclusion: that spending on schoolbooks needs to be doubled in order to provide adequately for schools' needs. No one imagines that in the state sector of education at least—this will actually happen, even though the cost would be less than 1 per cent of all educational expenditure. But what is more disturbing is that there seems no evidence from local authorities that the £2.4 million which the Secretary of State is providing specifically to maintain the purchasing power of capitation allowances (from which schoolbooks are bought) will actually be used for this purpose. Starved of books though they now are, schools throughout the country may well find in 1980 that they can buy some 20 per cent fewer books than in 1979.

Yours faithfully, KENNETH PINNOCK, Chairman, Educational Publishers' Council, 50 Albemarle Street, W1.

forbid them to take them home, there is a natural tendency to spend most or all of the available money on basic texts rather than background reading.

Mr Alderson commends the National Book League's report, *Books for Schools*, but fails to mention its main conclusion: that spending on schoolbooks needs to be doubled in order to provide adequately for schools' needs. No one imagines that in the state sector of education at least—this will actually happen, even though the cost would be less than 1 per cent of all educational expenditure. But what is more disturbing is that there seems no evidence from local authorities that the £2.4 million which the Secretary of State is providing specifically to maintain the purchasing power of capitation allowances (from which schoolbooks are bought) will actually be used for this purpose. Starved of books though they now are, schools throughout the country may well find in 1980 that they can buy some 20 per cent fewer books than in 1979.

Yours faithfully, KENNETH PINNOCK, Chairman, Educational Publishers' Council, 50 Albemarle Street, W1.

### Dying in police custody

From The Reverend Ralph Bell

Sir, I hope the Government will agree to Mr Michael Meacher's demand for a public inquiry into deaths of persons in police custody (repeated January 7). Many law-abiding citizens and friends of the police are deeply concerned by the facts he has revealed and cannot understand the refusal of the Government to set up an inquiry or the opposition of the police to stating their case at an inquiry. If the accusations made against some policemen are true, the situation is a disgrace to British justice, and the police must want the opportunity to set their house in order. If the accusations are false, then surely the police want the opportunity to refute them.

Having been a magistrate for some years, I understand the difficulty of the Director of Public Prosecutions in instituting criminal proceedings against individuals (when there are no independent witnesses inside police stations) but I cannot understand the Home Secretary's reluctance to setting up a public inquiry.

Yours sincerely, RALPH BELL, Otterburn Hall, Otterburn, Northumberland, January 8.

### Reflections

From Lord Kingsdale and Ringrose  
Sir, I note, with mild surprise, that I have today (January 10) published above my name a letter which I did not write, although I am chairman of the National Association for Service to the Realm. In the circumstances, perhaps you will allow me space to reply to myself. While I feel that the introduction of some form of National Service might well benefit this country, I fear that its effect on the current situation in Afghanistan would prove negligible. One hundred and forty years ago General Elphinstone's immediate reaction to the Afghan crisis was to drop his revolver, thus wounding himself in the buttocks; today's letter maintains that fine old tradition of clear thinking.

I hope that you will in future exercise your editorial prerogative on any other Lord Kingsdale who may write to you, and will ruthlessly correct the style and syntax, we have, after all, only one living Lord Kingsdale, and we don't want people thinking that we write many sentences like those appearing today.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, LORD KINGSDALE, Kingsdale, Orchard Villa, Upton Noble, Somerset, January 10.

## A third airport for London

From the Managing Director of the British Airports Authority

Sir, In his letter (January 3) Roy Watts drew attention to British Airways' special interest in the development of Heathrow to its full potential. In so doing he set out a number of points in support of building a fifth terminal there before moving to a second development phase at Stansted.

There is no party with a greater interest in the future of London's airport system than the British Airports Authority itself. It seems appropriate, therefore, that I should respond to some of the points he has made, as it must be clear to all concerned that the BAA and British Airways do not see eye to eye on the subject of a fifth terminal.

If Mr Watts is right in his belief that the first phase of Stansted's development (15 million passengers a year) will be used up by around 1990, then the time has already passed when a decision should have been made with regard to the acquisition of the Perry Oaks sewage works on which such a terminal would have to be built.

This is because of the exceptionally long lead time associated with a major project that would involve at least two lengthy planning inquiries (one for the terminal development itself, and one for the relocation of the sewage works at some other site), quite apart from the physical works incurred in the repositioning of that facility elsewhere (before Perry Oaks could cease operation) and subsequent reclamation of the existing site.

From the evidence given at the Terminal 4 Public Inquiry in 1978, the development of the site for a fifth terminal could take up to 12 years from a decision to proceed.

The report of the advisory committee on airports policy drew attention to a number of other problems associated with a fifth terminal at Perry Oaks, and which had led the Government to the earlier abandonment of this particular option. In the formulation of a solution to the problem of airport capacity in the London area, these include the practical problems of providing for adequate road and rail access in what is already one of the most heavily used areas, and the costs involved in the provision of substantial new infrastructure for a relatively modest gain in passenger capacity, since Heathrow would be constrained by the inability of the runways to match the potential of five major terminals in the early 1990s.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MULKERN, 2 Buckingham Gate, SW1.

### A tower opposite the Tate

From the Archbishop of Canterbury and others

Sir, A monumental building, nearly twice as high as Big Ben and towering over Westminster from its Thameside location only a few hundred yards from Lambeth Palace and so colossal that it is known as "The Green Giant" being clad in green glass, or by local campaigners as "The Incredible Hulk of the South Bank" is destined to become the new landmark of London.

Nothing quite like it has ever been built before. Not a skyscraper, but a sky-high, 300 ft high, nearly as high as the Post Office Tower. The Public Enquiry being held at Brixton Town Hall into the European Ferries Development of the Vauxhall Bridgefoot site, opposite the Tate Gallery, in its final stages, both by scant objections from Londoners, due largely to lack of publicity.

When one of the nation's great poets wrote from Westminster Bridge "Earth has not anything to show more fair" it was true in both senses, but unless the citizens of London are made aware of the Green Colossus on their doorstep (with seven more similar plans on the drawing board) and of their chance to object, it will not be true in either sense.

Alongside the historic "pearls of the nation" runs the famous beauty of the Thames, which has inspired artists from Canaletto to Turner, but which the Thames itself is "conserved" as a scenic river, with architectural "balance" on both banks, in keeping with the historic heart of London. Londoners will suffer an irreversible loss, forever, when one who cares for this country and all it stands for can want to see the beauty of London destroyed by buildings out of all proportion to its character and style.

Yours faithfully, DONALD CANTUAR, EDWARD CARPENTER, Dean of Westminster; HENRY MOORE, President, Turner Society; BRUCE OF DONINGTON; ALEXANDER OF TUNIS; R. P. WALL, Chairman, River Thames Society; RUSHEEN WYNNE-JONES, Chairman, Friends of Chelsea, Lambeth Palace.

### Setting a modest example

From Mr Richard Joyce

Sir, It does not seem very realistic of the Government to expect steelmen, or any other industry for that matter, to settle for a wage increase of 5 per cent, 10 per cent or even 20 per cent when they themselves set the example by encouraging an increase in the cost of domestic gas supplies of 29 per cent in less than one year.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD JOYCE, 81 Sherstock, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire.

### Whim-wham

From Mrs Patrick Young

Sir, Whim-whams for goose's bridges were invariably on the menu when, as children in Australia, we asked our family cook, "Doris, what's for pudding?" I always understood that Doris's favourite expression came from Cheshire.

Yours faithfully, JENNY YOUNG, 8 Lansdowne Walk, W11.

## REPUBLICANS LINE UP FOR NOMINATION

The events in Iran and Afghanistan have completely changed the look of the American presidential election campaign, affecting both the Democrats and the Republicans. President Carter, who a few months ago looked as though he would be hard put to it to win the Democratic nomination, now has a good chance not only of doing that, but of going on to win the election in November. Being the man in charge at a time of crisis has given him an enormous advantage, and the firmness and moderation with which he has handled the affair of the hostages have been widely approved. But there is still plenty of time for the public mood to change once again—perhaps as a result of some new development in Iran, perhaps because of a miscalculation by Mr Carter, or just because people become impatient for results. If this happens, it could give the Republicans their chance, especially if it comes too late to help Senator Kennedy, Governor Brown and the other Democratic candidates before the convention. The Republican candidate could then make the most of the doubts about Mr Carter's competence which have been submerged in recent months, but not forgotten.

This at least must be the hope of the Republicans as they begin the long haul to the conventions

with next Monday's caucus elections in Iowa. Iowa itself is not a particularly important state, and the small number of people who turn out to vote on occasions like this means that far-reaching conclusions can hardly be drawn from the results. But it does have a great deal of psychological significance, because of its place at the beginning of the primary season and because it was there that Mr Carter's campaign first took off in 1976. At this stage it appears that Mr Ronald Reagan was ill-advised to refuse to take part in the televised debate earlier this month with the other Republican candidates, since his support in the latest state poll has dropped. But he remains the clear favourite for the party's nomination, because of the strong attachment to him of many party activists and the countrywide organization he has set up.

The question in the coming months will be whether he can retain his lead or will see it whittled away, as happened to Senator Edmund Muskie in the Democratic primaries in 1972. At present the main challenge appears likely to come from Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, who first made his name at the Watergate hearings, or Mr George Bush, the Connecticut Yankee turned Texan, who has

held a variety of jobs, including American representative at the United Nations, head of mission in Peking and director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr John Connally, the forceful Texan, a Democrat turned Republican, is not for the moment showing the strength that might have been expected. Mr Reagan's own main handicap, which may not affect his chances of getting the Republican nomination but could tell against him in the presidential election, is his age, since he is already 68. But he hopes to counter that by selecting an effective vice-presidential candidate, such as General Alexander Haig, the former Nato commander.

Whoever the Republican candidate is, he will have to present a clear alternative to Democratic policies, and he will have to do a lot better than the candidates who appeared in the television debate in Iowa and almost all attracted Mr Carter's decision to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union. Since most Iowa farmers were upset by the decision, it is easy to see why they did this. But it showed little concern for the national interest, and for the fact that any Republican policy must be based on toughness towards the Soviet Union, as well as more defence spending and an attack on inflation.

It should be made certain, by statute. The long-awaited Bill giving effect to some of the more important recommendations of the Phillimore committee on contempt of court is to be presented to Parliament soon. It would be easy to add a clause to that Bill, making it an offence to disclose the content of discussions in the jury room in such a way as to reveal the identity either of the case or of the jurors.

It would, for the most part, place no additional obligations on jurors, since it has been the custom for court officials to solemnly warn them not to reveal what they have said in the jury room, and all but a few have heeded that warning. The fact that the so-called "oath of secrecy" has not in fact had the force of law in the past does not mean that it should not have that force in the future.

Thus a long half-life is not necessarily a disadvantage as far as nuclear waste is concerned.

The high level waste which we plan to convert into a durable glass and bury 1,000 feet below ground in stable rock will be very weakly radioactive after a few hundred years. The radioactivity of the waste from our Magnox stations will by that time have fallen to the same level as in the original uranium ore dug out of the ground, a hazard which is of no great concern. Our current drilling programme is part of a complex research effort to demonstrate quantitatively that the hazard to man from such buried waste is quite negligible.

Meeting the electricity needs of a typical English county causes about two deaths each year if the generating plant is coal-fired. If nuclear electricity is substituted, the number of deaths is reduced by about a factor of ten, including not only the hazard from the buried nuclear waste but from all other stages of the fuel cycle as well. That would indicate the opposite conclusion to that suggested by Mrs Carden: it seems far wiser and less risky to use nuclear power wherever we can.

Yours faithfully, DR BRIAN WADE, Nuclear Environment Branch, Environmental and Medical Sciences Division, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Oxfordshire.

## Answering Vatican charges

From Sir Philip de Zulueta

Sir, Lord March's appeal for tolerance within the Church will have moved all of us who feel disturbed by the scandal of a divided Christendom and wish to work always in an ecumenical spirit. How attractive therefore it would be to respond, as he would no doubt wish, with an unequivocal assertion of the right of every Christian to his own beliefs within the Church.

But before we discuss the particular cases cited, we must surely examine the general rules. It seems to me impossible to argue that there is no point beyond which the intellectual adventures of theologians turn into heresies. So far as I am aware, the Church of England and the Church of Rome fully agree on this, even though they do not always see eye to eye on the tolerable limits of speculation and interpretation.

There is also an admitted difference between the practice of the two Churches regarding the freedom of ministers of religion to censure or to publicize heretical views from within the Church.

So far as the current controversial cases are concerned, I am far from competent to judge the theological point. It is certainly unfortunate if the two theologians are condemned or holding doctrines fully accepted in other Christian churches. Nevertheless, I doubt if many armen would feel it right to put in their own personal judgment in a matter to that of the ecclesiastical authorities. Nor would I

suppose that decisions in these cases are taken lightly or without regard to the ecumenical repercussions.

At the same time, the authorities must surely also have regard to the scandal and confusion which is caused, at least in the Church of Rome, if heretical doctrines are propagated with what seems to be tacit official approval.

To the future too, it will probably often be hard to balance ecumenical aims against the need to defend what seem essential doctrines. The existence of this dilemma cannot be ignored, and indeed if we all recognize it, we are less likely to be disappointed in our hopes and work for Christian Unity.

Yours faithfully, PHILIP DE ZULUETA, 11 Vicarage Gardens, W8.

## Risks from nuclear waste

From Dr Brian Wade

Sir, May I reassure Mrs Shione Carden (Letters, December 28) concerning the risks from nuclear waste. Radioisotopes with longer half-lives emit radiation with less intensity, until in the limit the half-life is infinite for the stable isotopes with no radiation whatever. For example, natural uranium, with a half-life of millions of years, is so weakly radioactive that the radiation hazard is less than the chemical hazard: eating enough will poison you (as with other heavy metals) without the radiation it emits causing you any harm.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 441.7, down 4.1.  
FT Gilt 68.05, up 0.22.

**Sterling**  
\$2.2775, up 15 points.  
Index 72.0, up 0.6.

**Dollar**  
Index 84.9, up 0.5.

**Gold**  
\$687.5 an ounce, up \$31.

**3-month money**  
Inter-bank 16 1/4 to 16 1/2.  
Euro-3 14 1/4 to 14 1/2.

### IN BRIEF

## Inflation in Israel at record 111 per cent

Israel's inflation in 1979 reached a record 111.4 per cent, more than double the previous year's, it was revealed yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jerusalem.

But economic planners were heartened somewhat by the fact that the consumer price index for December rose by only 8.1 per cent compared with 9.5 per cent in November.

### Director resigns

Mr Graham Palmer, divisional chairman and main board director of the international commodity brokers Gill & Duffus, resigned from the group after 25 years yesterday after what Mr Thomas Aitken, the American chairman, described as "a difference of personalities". Mr Palmer did not have a contract, but Mr Aitken said severance pay was being discussed.

### \$420m loan signed

Despite recent uncertainty about Comecon debt, a \$420m loan to Yugoslavia was signed in London yesterday. It will be used to refinance, on improved terms, existing Yugoslav credits, and was signed by a consortium of Yugoslav banks with a syndicate of 38 international banks. The loan carries a margin of 1 per cent over the London Interbank offered rate with a final repayment after approximately 10 years.

### BP Shetland plan

BP Petroleum Development has launched a multi-million pound scheme to back industry in the Shetland Islands—the site of the Sullom Voe North Sea oil terminal operated by the company. The plan could involve purchasing equity in either new or existing industrial projects, with investments up to £3m for each project.

### Iran warns Japan

Mr Ali Akbar Moinefar, Iran's oil minister, has told Mr Tsutomu Wada, the Japanese ambassador in Iran that Iran would be forced to suspend oil shipments to Japan if it joined in the United States' proposed sanctions against Iran, according to the Japanese news agency Kyodo.

### JCB's India deal

Rochester, Staffs, is to start production outside Britain for the first time. A deal has been signed with an Indian company to produce JCB earth movers at a factory near Delhi. A spokesman for JCB said the plan would help overcome import difficulties with India.

### Big Mexico oil strike

Mexico's state oil company Pemex announced discovery of a new field in the south-east of the country with a calculated 1,500 million barrels of reserves.

### Wall Street higher

Wall Street stocks closed higher in heavy trading. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.03 to 868.60. Turnover fell slightly to \$2.32 million shares. Against the SDR, the dollar was 1.32269 and the pound 0.573043.

## Gold price breaks \$700 barrier in New York as buying surge continues

By Caroline Atkinson in London and Frank Vogl in Washington

The price of gold soared above \$700 per ounce for the first time yesterday, rising more than \$45 to close at \$712.50 in New York.

In London the price leapt by \$31 an ounce to close at \$687.50 and all over the world bullion dealers reported a return to recent hectic scenes as investors scrambled to buy.

It was the announcement that the United States government does not plan any official gold sales that took the New York price well above the \$700 level. Mr William Miller, secretary to the Treasury, said official sales "do not seem appropriate" at the moment.

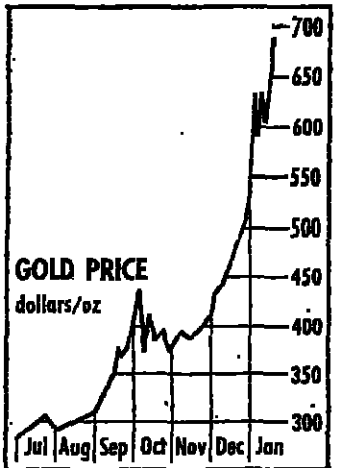
Mr Miller attributed the high gold price to unsettled international conditions and the desire by some people to place their money in a "more transportable" asset.

Some experts believed the Secretary was pointing to the evident desire of some investors to realize cash as quickly as possible from oil assets and shift it, in the form of gold, to safe havens outside the politically unsettled Middle East. There was clear evidence of an increase in Middle East demand and there has been virtually no profit taking by Middle East gold holders, just continual buying.

In London, the latest surge in price was also caused by the mounting international tension over Iran and Afghanistan. It is going on almost independently of movements in the world's currency markets, which have been relatively quiet over the past week.

Indeed the dollar yesterday strengthened markedly against other major currencies, except the pound, despite the enormous demand for gold. In the past the gold price has tended to rise as the dollar's value falls.

The difference this time is that investors are frightened of political instability rather than primarily financial instability. No currency is a good hedge



How the London gold price has risen

against political tension in the way that gold is.

Ironically, some of yesterday's demand for dollars was thought to result from the leap in the gold price. Dealers were buying up dollars to finance their purchases of gold.

The late surge in demand for the dollar yesterday could also have been due to some short covering by market men who had sold dollars earlier. The American currency rose to DM1.7280 and to Swiss francs 1.593 at the close in London.

Sterling was strong yesterday morning, continuing Monday's upward trend. Overseas buyers of gilts are thought to have made substantial purchases recently.

At one point the pound topped \$2.25 and there were market rumours that it went above \$2.30. It could rise rapidly higher. But the dollar's late revival meant that sterling dropped by the close to \$2.2775, which was 15 points above Monday's close.

However, the pound and dollar's gains against European currencies. Its trade weighted index rose by 0.6 yesterday to 72 per cent of its end-1971 value.

High interest rates in London and the influence of North Sea

oil seem to be behind the pound's recent strength. In average terms it is now back to the value of late August, before the abolition of exchange controls.

The Bank of England was thought to have been in the market yesterday to hold down the pound but the Government is opposed to intervention on any large scale.

This may be one reason why the pound has tended to rise more against the dollar than other major currencies whose governments are intervening in the foreign exchange markets.

Sterling's strength belies recent rumours of large switch of Middle East funds out of London. The Iranian government has said that it wants to take its money out of Britain because of the Iranian crisis.

It certainly seems that other Opec countries have not been frightened away from the City because of the Iranian crisis.

The British Government has, along with those of other major western countries, steadfastly refused to participate in the American freeze of Iranian assets because of the damage this would do to banking business. Western governments are now considering whether to impose any financial sanctions on Iran in the absence of United Nations backing.

The world's financial markets are now dominated by international political developments and the gold price seems set to stay high for as long as the Iranian and Afghanistan crises remain unresolved.

It is now \$161 an ounce higher than at the end of 1979 and \$64 higher than before the week-end price rise.

\$300 an ounce during the whole of last year.

Silver reached record levels at the morning bullion fixing yesterday. "Spot" gained 163.60p per troy ounce to 1919.70p and three months went 172.60p ahead to 1954.70p.

## UK trade deficit has doubled

Continued from page 1

balance last month was offset by an improvement on other erratic items such as ships, aircraft and precious stones.

In 1979 Britain's oil balance was \$304m in the red, a sharp improvement from the £2,022m in 1978. A deterioration with regard to other goods ate up all the benefit, however. The non-oil balance turned from a \$529m surplus in 1978 into a £2,429m deficit last year.

Iran and Nigeria both cut back their exports from Britain last year. Together they brought £1,000m less from the United Kingdom than in 1978.

Towards the end of the year the Nigerian market was picking up again. Exports in the latter part were between £70m and £80m a month compared with £25m in April.

However, the damage to the Iranian market for British goods is likely to last much longer. Exports to Iran totalled £80m in the last quarter of 1978, well down on the £195m in the fourth quarter of 1977.

The first three months of last year were the worst, because of the lorry drivers' strike. The £535m deficit in the last three months was much smaller than earlier in the year.

But the underlying figures show that trade in the final quarter was substantially worse than between July and September. Once erratic items such as ships and diamonds are excluded there was a £278m deterioration in the trade balance between the third and fourth quarters of 1979. Export volumes on this basis were 1.1 per cent down, while imports per cent down, overall. Manufactured imports rose by 6 per cent between the two quarters.

Tables, page 18

## US undecided on how to impose sanctions

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Jan 15

The Carter Administration has not yet decided how to implement its declared plan to impose economic sanctions on Iran.

No regulations have been approved to prevent exporters concluding deals with private Iranians and no rulings have been made to halt private Iranian transactions with American banks.

A Treasury official suggested that detailed decisions on when to implement sanctions in the private commercial field on Iran may not be taken until top State Department officials return here from consultations in Europe. "The fact is that the effect of unilateral sanctions by us is not going to be very big, and there is no doubt about it that we need the cooperation of the allies," an official added.

Mr Warren Christopher, the Deputy Secretary of State and Mr Richard Cooper, the Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, are both in Europe now discussing cooperative actions with America's allies. "We are not technicians here and we don't know what is being planned," another Treasury official said today.

Officials even admitted that they have no idea of the sort of economic and financial transactions that could be involved should the Administration decide to force a halt in all business dealings with Iran. "The figure is bound to be well below a

\$1,000m," a Treasury official said.

Another official said contingency plans existed but it was a sensitive area and decisions were being considered at the senior level of the Administration.

It is all too easy here to gain an impression of confusion. Businessmen with contracts and deals with Iran are unable to obtain any clarification from the government on how the White House announcement of sanctions will affect them.

There will have to be some grace period to permit completion of some deals in the pipeline, and to allow for the unwinding of some transactions before sanction regulations are imposed," an official added.

The mounting use by President Carter of economic weapons in his diplomatic strategies is increasing business uncertainties. Often it appears that the White House has not fully considered all the technical ramifications of its economic policy announcements on the Iranian and Soviet fronts.

There are some indications by officials here that foreign governments are being more cautious for these reasons about rushing to announce actions of their own to support the United States' economic offensives.

The White House has given little indication that it has considered the domestic costs and problems for business, as well as the considerable bureaucratic difficulties,

## Lesney Products to make about one-third of workforce redundant at toy factories

By Peter Wainwright

Against a background of redundancy talks at the Meccano factory in Liverpool, Lesney Products, the largest United Kingdom toy group, is making redundant 1,275 employees out of a total workforce of 7,500. A number of part-time evening workers is also going, bringing redundancies to around 2,000.

Talks with the four unions involved continued all day yesterday, and Mr Paul Tapscott, chairman, said that great efforts were being made to explain the position. We are all feeling very sick," he said. "The atmosphere at our factories is funereal."

Few of those to be made redundant are understood to have been on the payroll for many years, and the total redundancy cost is put at only £1.1m or so, with no more than about £1,500 for each worker.

Total bank borrowings are understood to be around £28m, but the group is still operating well within bank facilities.

However, these borrowings will have played their part in wiping out profits on annual sales of more than £100m.

Interest on them had soared from £366,000 to £1,62m in the six months to mid-July, and for the full year to January 31 it was feared could be up to £5m.

Lesney has been hit this year by the jump in VAT to 15 per cent; the ITV strike which hamstrung key advertising for Christmas; inflation; dearer loans; and the strength of sterling—a bad blow for a group exporting 85 per cent of output.

The Harrogate trade fair has only just opened, but attendances are down. To come is the exhibition at Earl's Court in a fortnight, and, possibly the most important, the trade fair at Nuremberg a month later.

Christmas also seems to have been subdued with toy retailers fearful of holding big stocks when they are paying their banks heavily to carry them.

Lesney's main toy factory is at Hackney Marsh, but it has other sites at Rochford, in Essex, and Harold Hill, in Essex.

Redundancies and streamlining of production will cut manufacturing capacity by around one fifth. The staff level has already been run down in the key United States market and the unprofitable

Japanese sales subsidiary shut. On the Stock Exchange the shares slipped 2p to 78p—a new 1979-80 low. The high was 89p. It is thought unlikely that Lesney will pay a final dividend, and the intention, auditors permitting, is to write off the redundancy provisions against this year's figures.

Last June the chairman reported "ingredients for a much better profit performance", but October brought a slump in half-time results from £3.4m to £493,000 and a boardroom reorganization.

In 1976-77 Lesney saw pre-tax profits as high as £10.3m, but it is no stranger to adversity.

In 1970-71 it suffered pre-tax losses of £1.1m after the big United States toy group, Mattel, which was itself to fall on hard times, temporarily seized the world market for die-cast toys.

Lesney cannot, it seems, expect any quick improvement in trading. A price war is feared with retailers, and imports already account for one third of the toy market. Apart from the problems of Lesney and Meccano (part of Airfix), John Waddington last week announced big



Mr Paul Tapscott: "We are all feeling very sick."

losses in its "Videomaster" electronic games subsidiary. Sit-in to continue: The Meccano workers have voted to continue their occupation at least until the end of February, when the statutory 90 days closure notice runs out.

## Dresdner Bank chief to lead AEG rescue

From Darrell Delamaide, Berlin, Jan 15

Shareholders of the beleaguered AEG-Telefunken tonight gave a near-unanimous mandate to Dresdner Bank chief executive Herr Hans Friedrich to oversee the rescue plan for the electrical giant.

Following his election to the board, Herr Friedrich was expected to become chairman in the constitutive assembly of the new board scheduled to follow the shareholders' meeting.

The initial board meeting was also to consider the selection of a successor to AEG chief executive Herr Walter Cipe, who announced his resignation last month.

The election of Herr Friedrich and two others to the board capped a 13-hour extraordinary shareholders' meeting which approved financial restructuring measures announced last month, including an equity write-off of two-thirds and an injection of DM 930 million fresh capital.

The occasionally unruly members, representing 63.5 per cent of AEG capital, gave the management's plan an overwhelming approval of nearly 98 per cent.

Company News, page 20

## Carpets International chief steps down

By Philip Robinson

Mr Arthur Whitehead, £30,000-a-year chief executive of Carpets International, has resigned from Britain's biggest carpets group on medical advice.

The sudden departure of the 55-year-old former accountant, whose contract still had four years to run, follows his three years as the highest paid director at Carpets International.

Mr James Carpenter, the group's chairman, said: "We shall deeply miss his services. He gave tirelessly. But it has been a heady year, one of the most difficult I can remember, and the pressure has been tremendous."

"We have two main centres and Mr Whitehead tried to straddle between them. He used to cover around 60,000 miles a year, which is the way he wanted to do the job, but that caused a high degree of tension."

"We offered him an alternative job, but he declined."

Mr Whitehead's departure comes two weeks after the company's year end. Carpets International's profits record has

been patchy over the past decade, peaking £7.9m in 1973.

This year the City reckons the company will be lucky to make £1.8m, against £4.5m last time, and only then with the help of its Australian operation.

At the halfway stage profits fell from £1.38m to £670,000 with an increased half-time dividend to 1.75p which was barely covered. This time the City believes the final pay-out may be even over paid and the balance sheet will show increased borrowings.

Mr Carpenter said: "I will make no comment on dividends at all. Our balance sheet will show that borrowings will be higher than the £3.4m overdrafts in 1978, but it is now under control."

The shares—which virtually halved overnight last September—closed at 23p, a 23p rise to 31p, capitalizing the group at just over £7m with a net asset backing of 160p a share.

Replacing Mr Whitehead will be two committees, one headed by Mr Carpenter and including the managing directors of the five main United Kingdom subsidiaries, and the other comprising Mr Carpenter, Mr John Crossley, vice-chairman, and Mr William Trow, financial director.

## Plessey warning on buying policies

By Kenneth Owen, Technology Editor

Short-term ordering decisions by individual government departments and agencies may threaten the future export prospects of British electronics companies, Mr Frank Chorley, managing director of Plessey Electronic Systems, said yesterday.

Speaking in London, Mr Chorley said that the danger was that orders might be placed with foreign companies which would offer the cheapest immediate solution but which would damage the credibility of UK companies in export markets generally.

The wider implications of contract awards, including the effect on employment in United Kingdom companies over the next 10 years, should be considered before decisions were taken, he argued.

Mr Chorley's general argument was based on his view of three current public-sector orders for which Plessey Radar is bidding. One is for 10 radars worth between £10m and £20m, for air traffic control in

eastern and south-eastern Europe.

According to Mr Chorley, the favoured company to get this order is Westinghouse of the United States, which has put in a bid at a "very competitive price". The specification laid down by the Civil Aviation Authority was a very difficult one, he added.

Plessey and GEC-Marconi had collaborated to put in a joint bid for the air traffic control order. If this order went to a foreign company, it would damage the credibility of the UK radar companies quite generally, despite the fact that this was a very specialized application.

A possible immediate advantage to the Civil Aviation Authority of perhaps £2m would be put at risk overseas orders worth £200m a year for Plessey and Marconi in the future.

Secondly, a substantial series of orders for Nato radars, for between 60 and 70 units, included a first order which would be for a station in the United Kingdom.

The Ministry of Defence had opted for Nato funding for this and other radars, and since the bidding was now subject to the open-tendering rules of Nato the danger was that if this first station went to a foreign company the prospects for United Kingdom firms in later bidding would again be jeopardized.

Thirdly, there was the United Kingdom radar network known as UKADGE (United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment), where a similar situation existed—although in this case the Plessey and Marconi companies were associated with the American Hughes organization.

The Civil Aviation Authority said last night that a decision was expected shortly on the choice of contractor for the air traffic control radar equipment. Tenders had been invited and received from companies in Britain, continental Europe and the United States.

The decision to go out to international tender, a CAA spokesman said, was taken last year after separate bids by Plessey and Marconi had been judged unacceptable.

The decision to go out to international tender, a CAA spokesman said, was taken last year after separate bids by Plessey and Marconi had been judged unacceptable.

## Reorganization means loss of 900 jobs in attempt to streamline production and improve quality control Mullard tunes in to the realities of colour television tube market

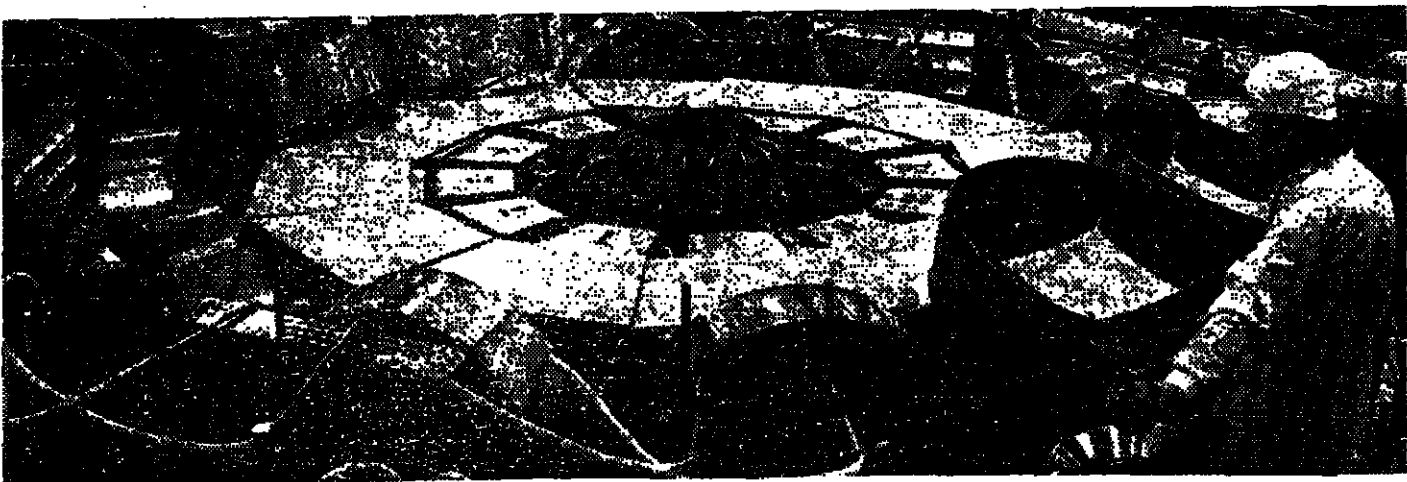
Mullard, a Philips subsidiary and the only producer of colour television picture tubes based in the United Kingdom, is streamlining its tube business, though at a cost of 900 jobs, over the next two years.

Mullard's decision affects production of tubes at its factories in Durham and Simonstone, Lancashire, and is in line with trends in the television and components industries identified recently by the National Economic Development Office's sector working parties.

The company's reorganization reflects the need for further automation and the maintenance of high quality control in production. And it is an essential step along the road towards meeting such market demands as new electronic products in the home incorporating television-like tubes.

NEDO's consumer electronics sector working party recently commissioned a study by the Boston Consulting Group of the production costs of colour television sets in the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea and West Germany.

The study showed that the Japanese industry gained a big cost advantage from its high level of investment in advanced



A section of the Mullard factory at Durham where phosphor dots are applied to colour tubes.

and highly automated production technology, superior set designs in terms of manufacturing efficiency, and insistence on high levels of quality in the components used.

This leads to greater reliability of finished products, but also to cost savings at plants because of fewer rejects and less need for fault-finding and correction. These benefits

have been made possible by the high throughput of sets which is typical of Japanese factories. Hence the strategy for the industry drawn up by the NEDO group:

(a) to rationalize United Kingdom television production into larger-scale plants (perhaps producing about 500,000 units a year, instead of the present average of about 100,000);

(b) increasingly to involve existing Japanese technology;

(c) to introduce more advanced production and quality control procedures;

(d) to redesign existing products and introduce a new range of products;

(e) to do more research and development.

prove the utilization of all its resources.

Hence the decision to concentrate tube component manufacture at Simonstone, together with the glass activities, and tube processing and finishing at Durham. Simonstone will continue to produce the company's Colourex reprocessed tubes for replacement purposes.

Over a two-year period, the number of jobs at the two factories will fall from 2,100 to 1,400 at Simonstone and from 1,350 to 1,150 at Durham. Only about 100 of these jobs are expected to go during 1980.

Mullard says it intends to continue to invest "substantially" in the picture tube business. Production will be increased to 1,500,000 tubes a year, divided between 28-inch and 22-inch sizes. Between them, these two sizes represent more than 75 per cent of the United Kingdom market, and both are exported by Mullard in high volumes to Europe.

The increased productivity at the two plants will be achieved essentially by the continued introduction of automated methods of production—but not robots, according to a company spokesman.

Kenneth Owen

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises		Falls	
Barlow Higgs	10p to 10 1/2p	Broken Hill	15p to 60p
Bracken Mines	60c to 430c	Burton Grp	10p to 25p
Cook W.	2p to 20p	Decca	10p to 340p
Elburg Gold	112c to 85c	De La Rue	10p to 600p
Grootevlei	125c to 88c	Eurotherm Int	12p to 29p
Movers		Hammersley	
Nordegate Expt	15p to 20p	Hammersley	10p to 194p
SA Land	60c to 68c	Hammerman	10p to 75p
UC Invest	60c to 90c	Municipal	10p to 410p
Western Areas	95c to 90c	Mutual	15p to 245p
		Simpson S.	7p to 80p

## THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	buys	sells
	buys	sells		
Australia \$	2.11	2.04	Norway Kr	11.65
Austria Sch	29.50	27.90	Portugal Esc	120.00
Belgium Fr	68.50	64.75	South Africa Rand	112.00
Canada \$	2.72	2.65		150.00
Denmark Kr	12.75	12.20	Spain Ptas	9.38
Finland Mk	8.74	8.34	Sweden Kr	3.58
France Fr	4.12	3.90	Switzerland Fr	2.70
Germany Dm	101.50	56.50	US \$	2.34
Greece Dr	11.60	182.00	Yugoslavia Dnr	53.00
Hongkong \$	1960.00	540.00		49.00
Italy Lit	565.00	4.30		
Japan Yen	4.53			
Netherlands Gld				

Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes  
Prices for small denomination banknotes





## China joins international fund to aid agriculture

China has joined the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the two-year-old United Nations agency which channels funds mainly from the OECD and Opec countries on highly concessional terms to poorer nations of the Third World. The Soviet Union is not a member.

The fund faces the problem of replenishing its resources, as at the present rate of lending most of the \$1,053m with which it started will be exhausted by the end of this year. Mr Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal, addressing the annual meeting in Rome of its governing council which lasts till Friday, called for a substantial replenishment of its resources.

For the fund to be effective, he said, lending should increase at a rate above that of world inflation. He denounced "the immense waste involved in the huge and unreasonable expenditure on armaments" now under way.

During the last two years IFAD has lent about \$500m for 33 projects to benefit the rural poor in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It plans to provide another \$400m for 30 new projects this year.

### Working hours cut

Talbot has announced cuts in working hours in France between January 21 and April 30, in the light of a probable sales drop in Western Europe. The working day will be reduced by 90 minutes from Monday to Thursday. Production will cease completely on six days during the period. The reduction affects all French factories excluding foundries and will concern 22,000 workers.

### Citroen orders study

Automobiles Citroen, one of the car manufacturing arms of the PSA Peugeot-Citroen Group, says in Paris it has asked Nissan Motor Company of Japan to carry out a study on the adaptation of car engines made in France to comply with Japanese norms.

### Price growth slowed

Consumer prices in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 0.7 per cent on average in November, down from a growth of 1 per cent in October.

### Fewer Danes jobless

Denmark's seasonally adjusted unemployment declined slightly in November to 140,200 or 5.3 per cent of the labour force from 5.4 per cent in October and 7.1 per cent in November 1978.

### \$2,300m coffee exports

Brazil exported 12 million bags of coffee in 1979 for earnings of \$2,300m (about £1,022m), the government coffee agency, IBC said in Rio de Janeiro. The figures confirmed readjusted IBC forecasts made after a June frost that reduced this year's coffee harvest by 7 per cent.

### US bank clearances

In an effort to reduce "float" in its cheque clearing system, the United States Federal Reserve Board has announced that it is instructing Federal Reserve banks to develop procedures to sort out cheques of \$250,000 or more for special handling to speed up collections.

### Gold output down

South Africa's gold output during 1979 totalled 22,613,066 ounces, down slightly from 22,649,496 ounces in 1978, according to figures released by the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg.

### Canada unemployment

Canadian seasonally adjusted unemployment fell to 7.1 per cent in December from 7.3 per cent in November, compared with 8.1 per cent in December 1978.

### Cement joint venture

RPC Technical Services, a subsidiary of Rugby Portland Cement, and Selstrut Engineering, have formed an Anglo-French joint venture to act as consultant to the Philippines cement industry until 1987. The third member of the group is Societe des Ciments Francais. Offices have been established in Manila.

### Import prices rise

The West German import price index rose 1.3 per cent in November 1979 to 174.4, base 1970, a 20.3 per cent year-on-year rise, the Federal Statistics Office said.

### Oil sales to Italy

Saudi Arabia may reconsider oil sales to Italy's state oil company, ENI, suspended last December, once investigations into commission payments by ENI are concluded, Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, said in Rome.

### Strong capital outflow

A strong outflow on private capital account put Australia's balance of payments in deficit in December, according to preliminary estimates by the Statistics Bureau in Canberra.

Car makers pay less as speculators fight it out for precious metals

## The two tiers of platinum pricing

New York, Jan 15.—Platinum, a key part of car pollution-control devices, currently sells in the free market for more than twice what it cost a year ago. Yet car makers have watched its price soar to \$812.40 an ounce without blinking an eye.

"We feel insulated from wild price fluctuations," explained Mr Jack Dinan, a spokesman for General Motors. There is a reason for such insouciance. Platinum has two prices and the rise and fall in speculative prices has no effect on the platinum used in pollution-reducing catalytic converters,

according to a spokesman for Engellhard Minerals and Chemicals, which makes converters for General Motors, Ford, Volvo of Sweden and other car makers.

Most industrial users of platinum, including the car companies, buy their metal directly from producers at prices far below the free market price. The world's two largest platinum producers, South Africa's Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Impala Platinum Mines, currently sell the metal for \$420 an ounce, barely half the free market price and only 12 per cent higher than a year ago.

Despite the big difference

between the two prices, the producers believe they have good reason for seemingly giving the stuff away. They fear that massive price boosts would cause industries to quicken their search for substitutes, something producers worry about "all the time," says Mr Derek Dumeuil, director of Johnson Matthey, the London-based marketing agent for Rustenburg.

So far, no effective substitutes have been found for the metal, which is also used as a catalyst in chemical industries as well as in electronics and pollution control.

Normally, platinum's two-

tier prices stand fairly close. But since 1978 the fever that propelled gold and silver prices to unprecedented heights has swept platinum sharply higher. At the beginning of this week, soaring gold and silver prices helped to drive platinum \$65.90 higher to \$812.40 an ounce for delivery this month on the New York mercantile exchange.

Of course, producers have gradually increased their price in the past year. But Mr Dumeuil says that only a "steady and sustainable" free market price increase would induce the South Africans to raise their prices substantially. —AP-Dow Jones.

## BL starting drive for new dealers

By Edward Townsend

BL's controversial £2m "Buy British" campaign, initially aimed at new car buyers, has now been directed at dealers. The company is trying to tempt new dealers, including those selling imported cars, into the BL fold.

BL, which already has the largest car dealer network in the country, is clearly keen to replenish its resources. Its ranks of dissatisfied dealers as well as to boost the confidence of others and expand into areas where it does not have sales outlets.

The first drive of a new dealership drive came last night when Mr Tony Ball, managing director of BL European and Overseas Operations and the company's top salesman, during a speech at a Motor Agents' Association dinner in Manchester.

He said: "BL wants to back Britain's motor trade. But if you, the trade, want to buy British, come and talk to us and that invitation is equally extended to those at present holding an importer's franchise."

The company was already well served in many areas, he said; but there were other places, particularly in the rural communities, where they might not be fully represented.

Calling on the car trade to join BL to see if we can help each other, Mr Ball added: "We are determined that the British motor industry will prosper again. The great fight back is now under way."

Last year, BL lost more than 90 out of a total of 2,000 dealers, many of them taking on franchises for European groups. Companies such as Volkswagen, Peugeot and, in particular, Renault, have been attempting—with some success—to increase their United Kingdom dealer chains.

In some cases, the big dealerships have been able to cushion the effects of any further deterioration of BL sales by converting a few of their showrooms to sell foreign cars. It is this dual franchising that BL now wants to stamp out.

BL will be telling dealers that it has no intention of conceding from its workforce and the Government, is hoping for one from the car-buying public and now wants backing from an optimistic and expanding sales network.

Car dealers generally have had a lean time in recent months. Despite record new car sales for 1979, high interest rates began to hit the trade in the autumn and to maintain cash flow, many dealers have been selling at big discounts. A close observer of the trade said yesterday: "It is vital that BL maintains a strong, efficient and powerful dealer network. But flag-waving patriotism is not necessarily the way in which BL will get out of its problems. If you are a customer's choice, he will defend it."

## Car anti-pollution controls could 'send petrol consumption soaring'

By Peter Waymark

A warning to the governments of Western Europe that tougher anti-pollution laws could send the petrol consumption of cars "soaring" was given last night by Sir Barrie Heath, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

National schemes to reduce consumption could be endangered by the introduction of more severe regulations or further reductions of the level of lead in petrol, Sir Barrie said.

Speaking on the eve of the Brussels Motor Show, Sir Barrie said it was up to Europe's motor industries to persuade governments and EEC politicians to reconsider their pollution control plans.

"There are nations which are already burning up to 15 or 20 per cent more fuel in their cars than is necessary due to excessively severe and environmentally unjustifiable exhaust emission legislation," he said.

Investment in the engineering manpower and cash resources needed to meet such legislation could be better used in designing more economical, safer, longer-lasting and more reliable vehicles. Fuel costs alone would make motoring more expensive for all and raise manufacturing costs.

Sir Barrie said it was essential to reappraise priorities for the 1980s if people everywhere were to continue benefiting from the freedom of movement offered by the car and lorry.



Sir Barrie Heath: call for re-think on pollution controls

The 1973 oil crisis had been followed by rash forecasts that the industry was doomed but within three to four years car sales were back to record levels simply because there was no suitable alternative for business or leisure use. Today such alternatives were even more remote.

The SMMT expected world car demand in the next 10 years to rise by nine million units, more than 10 million a year. Annual truck output would rise about 10 per cent to some 12 million.

## Industry criticizes £1.5m direct labour contract

By John Huxley

Civil engineering leaders have made a strong protest to the Government deploring the decision of South Yorkshire County Council to award a £1.5m roads contract to its own direct labour department.

The decision showed "flagrant disregard on the part of the council for the need to secure the value for money of taxpayers' money," Mr Michael Noar, external affairs director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, says.

His criticism comes at a time when the Government is seeking to introduce legislation curbing the activities of direct labour organizations. In a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Noar says that the Labour-dominated council advertised the contract for part of the Sheffield outer ring road, Jorðthorpe to Hollinsdale Road, in the official journal of the European Community.

Contractors who responded to an invitation to submit tenders were told that the original intention to seek competitive bids had been abandoned and

the contract was awarded to the council's direct labour department, the letter says. Mr Noar complains that the council's action makes nonsense of EEC directives that public works contracts be put out to tender.

The federation believes the case has serious implications for proposed legislation on direct labour organizations. Councillor Norman West, chairman of the council's highways committee, said that the decision had not been taken lightly and could not be separated from the more general question of the future role of the direct labour department, with 1,100 employees.

He said the council had advertised according to European Community regulations. Although at first he had not decided whether to put the contract out to competitive tender, Councillor West believed there had been no replies.

The role of direct labour has always been a source of bitter dispute between unions and private sector contractors. Both sides would in theory accept free competition between the private and public sectors. The difficulty has been in ensuring that conditions are right.

## Incentives plea for shipping

By Michael Bailly

Shipping Correspondent

Britain's shipping industry has made a renewed appeal to the Government for a return of investment allowances in the forthcoming Budget in an effort to stem the big outflow of tonnage from the United Kingdom flag.

British owners have been selling ships so fast that the United Kingdom fleet has shrunk by a quarter from 50 million to 37 million deadweight tons in the last three years. The industry fears that without some new incentive it will be the low-cost operators from Hong Kong and elsewhere, rather than Britain, who will take advantage of the upturn in the freight market.

A 40 per cent investment allowance such as operated from 1954 to 1965 would markedly increase the attractions of investment in ships to banks and finance houses as well as established owners. The cost to the Exchequer in lost revenue would be no more than £100m to £125m a year, the Shipping Association of British says.

"If the fleet continues to decrease the results in terms of foreign currency will be serious, and indeed are already beginning to show," the council said.

Invisible earnings from shipping fell from about £1,000m to £943m from 1977 to 1978. Manufacturing industry, the council said in a submission to the Government, has benefited by several thousand millions from stock relief in recent years, which is of little use to shipping.

### UK TRADE

The following are the October trade figures, seasonally adjusted, and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowances for known recording errors.

	Exports £m	Imports £m	Visible balance £m
1978	35071	38564	-1493
1979	40692	43825	-3233
1979 Q1	8277	9887	-1610
Q2	10586	11266	-682
Q3	10728	11134	-408
Q4	11101	11636	-535
1979 July	3600	3627	-27
Aug	3545	3739	-194
Sept	3583	3768	-185
Oct	3534	3952	-418
Nov	3744	3769	-25
Dec	3823	3895	-72

### TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit volume index numbers for visible trade, seasonally adjusted, and the terms of trade index, non-seasonally adjusted, based on the 1975=100.

	Exports 1975=100	Imports 1975=100	Terms of trade 1975=100
1978	108.1	105.8	102.1
1979	117.5	107.9	109.3
1979 Q1	117.9	113.7	103.7
Q2	127.6	126.8	100.6
Q3	121.3	113.4	106.4
Q4	122.9	115.4	106.8
1979 July	103.4	117.2	105.0
Aug	102.3	113.9	107.4
Sept	102.3	125.5	105.0
Oct	102.8	129.1	105.1
Nov	103.7	121.7	105.7
Dec	103.7	126.0	105.7
1978	108.1	105.8	102.1

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Union blockade of steel imports

From Mr K. H. Baker

Sir, As a result of the action taken by flying pickets of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen at the ports of King's Lynn, Whitby, Seaham and Poole, deliveries of urgently needed steel from our works, Hoogovens Estal, have been stopped.

Our role as a second source supplier of quality steel since 1954 has been responsible and consistent, as the BSC would be the first to acknowledge, and we remain for the majority of our customers an important supplier, particularly for those quantities not made by the BSC, for example, direct-on-cumulative steel. The average tonnage shipped over the past decade of all products is 520,000 tonnes, including semi-finished products, on an annual basis.

Many of our customers are household names in the motor industry, the canning industry, the domestic appliance industry, the heating and ventilating industry, the stockholding industry and the private sector. We have been buying from us for very many years—some since 1954. All are

endeavouring to keep their own workforce fully employed by keeping production going and meeting their customers' orders, whether for the home market or for export. All are as concerned as we that the action taken by the unions could prevent the honouring of contracts made months before the strike threat was even mentioned, between two parties who are in no way directly involved in the dispute.

To quote the statement from one union leader in an official letter: "The dispute is with the British Steel Corporation and private firms are not involved". It is clear to the union leaders by now the amount of damage that is being done to their cause and it is to be hoped that they will ensure that the voluntary undertaking they proposed to implement before there is serious damage to industry.

K. H. BAKER, Chairman, Estal (UK), Carrier House, Warwick Road, Lutterworth, Leics. LE17 5ER. January 11.

## Case for establishing a free port at Liverpool

From Councillor Cyril Carr

Sir, Your correspondent Mr R. W. Shakespeare (January 7) pinpoints some of the problems facing the Port of Liverpool in the light of the recent 17 per cent rise in port fees and February 1 in increase from port charges which would produce a total increase of some 30 per cent.

It would be a serious enough situation if the port and other major British ports were not faced with wholly unfair competition from the Port of London arising out of government grants already made of some £35m and further grants contemplated in the region of £60m to that port alone.

The Liverpool City Council has for some years supported the concept of a free port for Liverpool with an associated free trading area within the EEC. It is possible that this could be extended into an east-west trading axis to counterbalance the north-south equivalent which is so heavily biased in favour of the South-east. This would involve a twinned free port arrangement with roll-on roll-off facilities at Hull and Liverpool linking Europe and the Americas using the M62 as a land bridge.

It is interesting that the Conservative parliamentary

candidates in Liverpool at the general election last year, headed by Mr Anthony Steen, placed the free port status for Liverpool at the head of their manifesto. It appears that Mr Steen's attempt to produce a Bill to this effect under the 10-minute rule has not been supported by his own government.

Perhaps the European Members of Parliament for Liverpool and Yorkshire and the Midlands, which would receive so many economic benefits from the new pattern of trade, would take this up in the European Parliament and with the European Commission.

Bearing in mind that virtually every member of the EEC would be a customer, it is at least one port with free port status, it seems strange that no attempt has been made to seek this major new dynamic for major port or ports in the United Kingdom, particularly those where a new dynamic is needed to halt soaring unemployment.

Yours faithfully, CYRIL CARR, President, Liverpool Liberal Party, The Bridge, Ibbotsons Lane, Liverpool L17 1AL. January 10.

## Legislating for employees

From Mr Anthony Grant, MP

Sir, The article by Hugh Stephenson (January 8) is right to point out that those of the Government's proposals in the Companies Bill which are concerned with the interests of employees would trench on company law the reality of best practice.

In suggesting that these provisions set up a duty to employees which is irreconcilable with the duty to shareholders, he is, fortunately, not on firm ground. The clause in question does not follow the 1973 formulation but, instead, states that "the matters to which the directors of a company are to have regard in the performance of their functions shall include the interests of the company's employees as well as the interests of its members". This duty is owed by the directors to the

company and is enforceable only by the company not by the employees. It therefore makes clear where the duty to employees lies, namely, that it is part of the duty of directors to act in the best interests of the company.

The clause therefore carries out what has long been seen as a very desirable reform, that company law should reflect the interests of the company, the board of directors should have regard to the interests of employees as well as those of shareholders. I am glad that the Government has taken early steps to bring about this reform.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY GRANT, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA. January 9.

## Tax burden on corporate sector

From Professor Gerald Lawson

Sir, Oliver Stanley's article on inflation accounting (January 7) is misleading in respects that have profound public policy implications.

On the positive note; one can largely agree with Mr Stanley about those of the deficiencies of the historic cost method of accounting that were catalogued by the Governor of the Bank of England in the annual lecture of the Institute of Fiscal Studies last November.

The governor also doubted whether aggregate profits are over-taxed under the present system. Mr Stanley goes further and (erroneously) asserts that it is clear that the corporate sector has not paid its fair share of the tax burden. The corporate sector tax burden is essentially a question of fact. Unfortunately, the Governor of the Bank of England neither backed up his contention with data, nor did he indicate the basis of the analysis from which his conclusion is drawn. It is also significant that an article in the latest edition of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin concerned only with pre-tax rates of return.

Though Mr Stanley does offer some numbers to support his assertion about the "benign" corporate tax environment, they are inappropriate for at least two reasons. The advance corporation tax (ACT) which Mr Stanley omits from his calculations is a significant proportion of the taxation paid by United Kingdom companies. In 1978-79, ACT constituted no less than 46 per cent of the mainstream corporation tax paid by listed companies engaged in manufacturing and distribution. (Although companies that have no taxable earnings can avoid ACT by not paying dividends, any ACT which they do pay is never-

theless a charge on corporate income.)

Secondly, and more importantly, Mr Stanley's suggestion, that the absolute income and surtax yield has been growing at a faster rate than the growth of the corporate sector, is not a proposition about corporate taxation as a percentage of corporate taxable capacity. It is a statement about the growth of the corporate sector in the United Kingdom in much of the postwar period, to have a corporate tax yield that is low, compared with the revenue yielded by other forms of taxation, but which is debatably high as a percentage of corporate taxable capacity.

If there is an axiom about the corporate tax burden, it is that corporate taxable capacity must be concerned with a company's sustainable cash flow generating capacity. For the 20-year period prior to the advent of stock relief, the rate of tax on the cash flow earnings (before interest) of listed manufacturing companies averaged 74 per cent. With interest "above the line", the average is 84 per cent. Although as the table shows, stock relief has substantially ameliorated the corporate tax burden since 1974, the effective rate of tax on corporate cash flows has remained well above the 52 per cent nominal rate of tax (which is based on a shareholder (equity) concept of taxable capacity).

UK listed manufacturing companies average tax rate on cash flows

Year	1954-74 (20 yrs)	1974-78 (4 yrs)	1978-79
Rate	74%	84%	84%

As cash flow analysis carried out here shows, the diversion about the above rates since 1974 in a sample of only nine companies, namely, Blue Circle, Bawtrey, John Brown, Coats Patons, Dunlop, EMI, ICI,

## Electrification programme for British Rail

From Mr Stanley Steward

Sir, Your transport correspondent comments (January 3) on the worldwide acceleration of railway electrification in the face of oil scarcity and the hopes of British Rail's chairman for a big electrification programme this year. I trust that these hopes will not be deferred by conflicting claims on our resources because this is a rare instance of a policy decision which has everything going for it.

The joint BR-Government working party identified potential cost savings of nearly £50m a year even before the recent oil price rises and taking no account of the increased revenue which follows electrification.

There are significant environmental advantages, including the reduction of noise and pollution, the easing of road congestion and the competitive elimination of much domestic air travel. There are substantial export prospects and a long-term programme by British Rail will enable our manufacturers to have a shop window comparable to those enjoyed by their competitors in Japan, France and Germany.

The joint BR-Government working party identified potential cost savings of nearly £50m a year even before the recent oil price rises and taking no account of the increased revenue which follows electrification. There are significant environmental advantages, including the reduction of noise and pollution, the easing of road congestion and the competitive elimination of much domestic air travel. There are substantial export prospects and a long-term programme by British Rail will enable our manufacturers to have a shop window comparable to those enjoyed by their competitors in Japan, France and Germany.

STANLEY STEWARD, Chairman, South-Western Electricity Board, Bristol.

## Service from estate agents

From Mr S. D. Dover

Sir, Mr Burghin (January 10) complains that his estate agent had to do a negligible amount of work for his £390 fee. One must remember that there are a lot of estate agents who do not do a negligible amount of work for their fee. They all had substantial advertising and circulation costs as well as their office rents and overheads. None of them received any fee as the property has not been sold. In bad times more agents must do more work with a much lower chance of a fee.

My complaints about estate agents would be that the rate of fee is a little too high and that the service is not what the customer requires. The average house seller would like the agent to sell the house for him. That means taking purchasers around the property without disturbing the occupants.

At the moment agents simply arrange to sell (even making considerable interruption) and then leaves the client to sell his own house, something many find difficult and distasteful. Yours faithfully, S. D. DOVER, Gaydon Road, London, NW3 1TY.

## Night shift cars

From Mr F. C. Bagnall

Sir, As one who ran a 24-hour-a-day industry for 20 years, and insisted we bought British-made cars, I would not today buy with my own money a BL car unless Sir Michael guaranteed it was not assembled on one of his night shifts. Yours faithfully, F. C. BAGNALL, Vermont, North New Road, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, EX9 6BZ.

## Changes in management for BSC tinplate operations

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Expansion of a new management group to include tinplate operations was announced by the British Steel Corporation last night as part of an overall reorganization of the corporation's divisions.

BSC Tinplate is to become a major part of BSC Holdings, whose formation was announced early last month, and which will operate from the beginning of next month as a manufacturing division within BSC's profit centres which are at present managed within existing manufacturing divisions.

Mr G. Terry Pryce has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Spillers in succession to Mr W. M. Vernon, who has resigned all offices and appointments. Mr Pryce, a senior executive with Dalgety, the resignations are also



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Decca on the rack

Decca's shares remained in the cauldron yesterday, fluctuating wildly as the stock market convinced itself that a takeover bid for the company is imminent. The market is probably right. An offer, possibly from Rascal, an ambitious and successful land-based communication group which covers Decca's expertise in marine electronics, seems likely.

Decca of course is a sitting duck. One of the great names in British electronics and with a world wide reputation for innovation in radar and navigational aids, it was created by a business genius, Sir Edward Lewis. Sir Edward is still chairman but he is now in his seventies and Decca seems to have lost its dynamism—and, for the moment its profits. Last year there was a loss of nearly £400,000, and half year figures due later this month will show that the situation has deteriorated. Decca may have lost as much as £7m so far this year.

So the timing for a bid would appear perfect, particularly as Decca is about to clinch the sale of its music business (which Rascal would not want anyway) to PolyGram at a price of around £10m and by all accounts a great number of redundancies. Rascal has been looking at Decca (and indeed Plessey) for several years. It has not been alone. EMI, when it was independent and prospering, talked to Sir Edward and so one suspects did CEC.

Sir Edward and various Swiss-based trusts control around 18 per cent of Decca's ordinary capital (the company still maintains a large non-voting capital) so his agreement to a bid is a key factor.

Rascal may have secured his agreement to open the bidding, but the price—or at least the opening offer—may disappoint speculative holders of Decca. Rascal, if it is to make a bid, would certainly pitch it at a level which reflects Decca's present problems rather than the speculative prices which rule in the market.

Thus, Decca's shares fell yesterday leaving the ordinary at 340p and the "A" at 304p. But so did Rascal's—(down 9p at 197p). With Decca worth around £70m for openers and the possibility of counter-bidders coming forward, the market is already recognising that a lot of Rascal paper would be around.

### Hill Samuel

#### Withdrawing from Germany

Is Hill Samuel making a virtue of necessity? Its explanation yesterday for the sale of an 80 per cent interest in its Frankfurt banking subsidiary to Credit Commercial de France was that the German banking market had become too competitive to justify the amount of capital it would have needed over the next few years and that the funds released—estimated to be around £4m—could be put to better use in faster growing foreign subsidiaries like Australia and Ireland.

But, after years of trying to expand to get the sort of financial muscle enjoyed by the big banking groups, and in the process having to run a more ambitious operation on the back of a merchant bank's limited resources and restricted access to fresh capital, it seems just as clear that the

retrenchment in Germany is part of an underlying change of philosophy that has been going on inside the bank for the past couple of years.

Hill Samuel has already spelt out how the general balance sheet pressures on financial companies in times of rising inflation (and weakening sterling when that is relevant) have already forced it to turn increasingly to fee earning activities that are less capital hungry than commercial banking.

Its problems have been exacerbated by one of the worst earnings records of all the merchant banks, with profits after extra-

ordinary items virtually stagnating at around £7m over the past five years, not helped by the dismal showing of the insurance broking side which also makes heavy demands on capital.

This lack of profitability now seems to be working through to a more radical assessment of what business Hill Samuel can afford to be in over the next few years. The group is also widely thought to have one of the lowest levels of inner reserves of the merchants while two years ago there was a disguised rights issue when it brought in two shareholders (First City Bancorporation and BAI) in return for £9.2m of new capital.

Meanwhile, Hill Samuel does not appear to be getting an especially good price. European banks of any sort do not often come on the market and the price is based on 80 per cent of net asset value with none of the goodwill element usually associated with bank purchases.

As it is the move comes only a few weeks after Kleinwort Benson decided that a D-mark base was crucial to the development of its international business, although commercial banking in Frankfurt is not quite the same as the trade-related finance Kleinwort has moved into.

### Gough Cooper

#### Natural caution

After a year in which builders' profits have burgeoned on the back of soaring house prices, the market is now understandably taking a dim view of the sector.

The general picture does indeed look bleak with high interest rates, a mortgage famine, price flattening and the NEDO forecasting the poorest level of house starts since the war.

But within the industry there is still some optimism around—particularly among the urban "in-filling" development specialists like Gough Cooper, which yesterday reported a profit recovery to £1.1m last year from the previous £504,000. Pulling away from the intensely competitive contract building field, which lost the main impetus, while a 15 per cent increase in private completions and soaring house prices washed through into profits, although interest charges more than trebled to £975,000.

The point is that Gough at the higher end of the market and in the best geographical location—the south-east—can at least hope to maintain the level of activity while awaiting eventual relief in the form of lower interest rates and improving building society liquidity.

Given that profits could hold up fairly well this year Gough Cooper which advanced 2p to 78p could offer some attractions in a p/e ratio of under 8 and yield of just over 10 per cent. However the fact that the dividend has not been increased now that cover has reached an acceptable level for the first time in four years is an adequate enough pointer to the group's current caution.

Market views on the December trade figures were rather mixed yesterday. The December figures in themselves are, however, relatively unimportant compared with the overall figures for the final quarter of the year. Whatever allowances one tries to make, the situation is far from encouraging. Export volume (excluding more erratic items) was down by 1.1 per cent over the period, while the volume of finished manufactures rose by a full 6 per cent over the previous quarter.

In short, 1979 has been a year that has added substantially to the firepower of those who want alternative policies to hold back the tide of de-industrialization, albeit that they are unlikely to make much progress against a government committed to arresting the trend through a policy of sound money and improving the supply side of the economy.

For the present year the Government has forecast only a marginal improvement over the estimated 1979 current account deficit of £2,400m, though most outside forecasters have forecast something rather better than this on the grounds that recession should start to hold back imports.

The interesting question, however, after another year in which capital inflows have more than outweighed trade outflows is how much longer overseas investors will continue to buoy up the exchange rate. They are certainly doing so in considerable strength at the moment, but the danger is that when the tide turns is that resident capital temporarily kept here in the hope of a gilt edged boom may make for the exit as well.

Ross Davies, recently in Southern Rhodesia, on a new breed of entrepreneur

## Blacks mean business in the new Zimbabwe



Mr Philip Chipudha: blacks' participating in the development of their country.



Mr Reuben Gondo: we have been spectators for a long time.

As black people we have not had access to finance... We hope the new government is going to make the availability of finance possible.

black community by selling goods at competitive prices to shopkeepers in the black townships.

But they did not have capital. "I can assure you," Mr Gondo said, "that raising capital has been one of the biggest problems for African businessmen."

In fact, I think bankers have always been very, very unsympathetic towards the aspirations of black businessmen. "The banks were and have always been and still are really exclusively white-controlled."

You go to the banker, he'll speak to you, fine. He listens to you and he asks you to provide balance sheets, final accounts—and in the end after going through all that hassle he tells you, "Look, I'm sorry, I can't give you any money" because somehow the thing is not successful.

How then did he do it? With a "white passport" Mr Gondo laughed. All they did, these white guys (his original part-

ners), was to go to see a banker friend of theirs who was the branch manager of a certain bank, and said, "Look, we intend to go into business with our black partner and we don't have any cash. Can you give us facilities?" Just like that!

"If I had done it myself I would have failed, but what we did was to put up this white front and it succeeded."

That certain bank granting the overdraft was Standard Bank, one of whose board Mr Gondo now sits. It is part of the United Kingdom Standard Chartered Bank, which like the rest of the Rhodesian banks was caught in a wave of tokenism as the Lancaster House talks and therefore a black government, drew near.

For Mr Chipudha, paradoxically, it was UDI and the tightening of discrimination against blacks that gave him his chance. The declaration of UDI in

1964 and the imposition of sanctions the following year meant that his employer, Imperial Tobacco, no longer bought tobacco in Rhodesia for processing in the United Kingdom.

It was time for the welfare officer, Mr Chipudha, to see that his own future did not go up in smoke—but how?

While Southern Rhodesia was a British colony and until it federated with what is now Zambia and Malawi in 1953, Rhodesian blacks could not walk into a Salisbury hotel, he said.

That eased somewhat during the federation with the two "black" states but after the break-up of the federation and the declaration of UDI the old screws were tightened.

Under the Land Tenure Act blacks were forbidden to operate hotels in Salisbury. Mr Chipudha said, and were made

to feel less welcome in the capital's "white" hotels. At the start of the 1970s a strange event occurred. A piece of land in the Kambuzuma black township south-west of Salisbury was offered by the government to black bidders only for development as a black hotel.

"We can only assume", Mr. Chipudha said, "that the government here wanted to strengthen the LTA and the best way to do it was to allow at least a few (black) hotels in Salisbury so that, you know, blacks could then have no complaint. They could say, 'Right, at least we've got a place to go'."

The trouble is now that, since 1974 and the intensification of the war within two years of the hotel's opening, blacks no less than whites find it dangerous to move around.

Mr Chipudha was able to buy the land and build the first stage of his hotel—28 bedrooms, two bars and a restaurant—on a government loan. But so few black tourists now come to Salisbury from South Africa, Malawi or even other parts of Rhodesia that Mr Chipudha cannot finance expansion to his second stage, function rooms that would enable him to tap the local resident market.

"We are managing, that is all I can say," he told me. Mr Gondo, whose business is doing better because his bed-rock customers are in Salisbury itself, says: "It's been an uphill battle all the time. It's only now, that I know I'm going to be in business for the next 20, 30 years."

Peace would allow Mr Chipudha to expand into what he calls the hotel business, neither black hotels nor white hotels. For Mr Gondo it means diversification "on the same lines as the whites".

Mr Gondo said: "It's not as if we have anybody. It's that as black people we have not had access to finance and we are hoping that the new government, which must be black, is going to work on this and make the availability of finance possible."

Mr Chipudha added: "We as blacks in the private sector would like to participate in the development of the country." As I was leaving, Mr Gondo added: "I like the point you made, Philip. Participation as for a long time."

Derek Harris

## Video recorders: the battle for the UK market

The video tape recorder is providing the latest battleground in the consumer electronics market. The VCR and SVR systems until 1978. Then the first Japanese models appeared in the spring of that year and price discounting came in.

In the United States at the time of the Price Commission study VHS had 58 per cent penetration and Betamax 34 per cent, but Philips and Grundig were not in that market.

The pattern in Britain has depended critically on which system has been taken up by the renters. VHS was the choice of the Thorn group's rental companies, including Radio Rentals and DER and also of Granada TV Rental. Thorn's interests and Granada are the two dominant rental chains.

The main backers of the Philips VCR have been Rediffusion and Visionhire, part of Electronic Rentals Group in which Philips has a share stake.

forecast a doubling of this penetration this year and another doubling next year. A VCR in a fifth of British homes, four million or so households, and possibly a quarter by 1985 has been forecast by Mr Peter Patten, Rediffusion's group marketing executive.

VTRs are being sold at between £500 and £600 and rental is £18 to £19 a month. As volume grows the prices are expected to come down. How quickly they do so will affect the briskness of subsequent business, particularly if recession this year squeezes disposable incomes.

There is the question whether production capacity in Japan and Europe could handle a big expansion of demand. Some hiccups in Japanese supply were noticed by the trade last year, although production capacity is apparently being increased by the Japanese makers.

There was a widespread shortage of blank tape cassettes made in Japan over the Christmas period and this is only now easing. Three-hour tapes, which sell at £10 to £12, were the worst affected because these are the most economic in terms of playing time.

There are stocks of Philips' present 1700 VCR model but the company is introducing an entirely new system, the 2000, in the spring which has a reversible tape that will give eight hours' playing time. It is expected to offer a bargain cost per hour of £2.50, but the technical demands of the system are high because of the need to "read" a quarter-inch wide tape instead of a half-inch one.

Whether the Japanese will win the war is a question which both the renters and the retail trade would dearly like to answer. One factor is market growth. In little over a year VCR penetration in Britain is probably at least 100,000 units and possibly 180,000 more.

Mr Bryan Quilter, Granada's rental managing director and chairman of the National Television Rental Association, has

since then VCR/SVR share has fallen away somewhat. The German market was confined to the VCR and SVR systems until 1978. Then the first Japanese models appeared in the spring of that year and price discounting came in.

In the United States at the time of the Price Commission study VHS had 58 per cent penetration and Betamax 34 per cent, but Philips and Grundig were not in that market.

The pattern in Britain has depended critically on which system has been taken up by the renters. VHS was the choice of the Thorn group's rental companies, including Radio Rentals and DER and also of Granada TV Rental. Thorn's interests and Granada are the two dominant rental chains.

The main backers of the Philips VCR have been Rediffusion and Visionhire, part of Electronic Rentals Group in which Philips has a share stake.

There are stocks of Philips' present 1700 VCR model but the company is introducing an entirely new system, the 2000, in the spring which has a reversible tape that will give eight hours' playing time. It is expected to offer a bargain cost per hour of £2.50, but the technical demands of the system are high because of the need to "read" a quarter-inch wide tape instead of a half-inch one.

Whether the Japanese will win the war is a question which both the renters and the retail trade would dearly like to answer. One factor is market growth. In little over a year VCR penetration in Britain is probably at least 100,000 units and possibly 180,000 more.

Mr Bryan Quilter, Granada's rental managing director and chairman of the National Television Rental Association, has

The 2000, a joint venture with Grundig, could obviously improve Philips' chances in the market place, but any maker running into problems, whether of production capacity or anything else, will necessarily see the market share arithmetic changing.

The free exchange of patents which was agreed last autumn by Philips and Sony will not mean Sony's dropping of Betamax. But it may turn out to be a potent factor in the next video battle.

### Competing disc systems

This will be over what is expected to be a much bigger market for the video disc and its hardware back-up of video disc players than in the United States have been selling at about £400. Mr Patten's forecast is that once this system gets under way in Britain it could be in 40 per cent of homes within five or six years.

The disc is likely to corner the market in pre-recorded entertainment because of its much lower cost compared with pre-recorded tapes. In the United States discs can cost about \$25 compared with up to \$100 for a similar offer on tape.

Philips plans a European launch of its video disc system, like Sony's, based on optical laser technology, in the first half of next year. Disc pressing will be done at a converted factory in Blackburn, Lancashire.

But the clashing of non-compatible systems seen in VTRs could well be repeated in video discs. JVC in Japan is working on a capacitive system in which a shoe "reads" the disc grooves, while RCA in the United States relies on a stylus in contact with the disc.

With video cameras offering home films on the living room television set what they call in the trade the "multi-source in-home entertainment centre" is clearly not far away. But which of all the clashing systems will win remains to be seen.

## Business Diary: Smoke with fire • Aston's deadline

Have Britain's two largest tobacco firms, Imperial and Gallaher, pushed the usually temperate and beyond endurance over the question of cigarette advertising controls? We shall see. But there was no mistaking the air of seething within Secretary of State Jenkin's Department of Health and Social Security yesterday over what they see as another play aimed at spilling the anti-smoking lobby's guns.

The latest gaffe came with the publication of a report sponsored by Imps and Gallaher which seemed to back up the manufacturers' case that advertising did not increase overall tobacco consumption in the country.

What galled the DHSS is that

the compilers, Metra, a subsidiary of the Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas, openly boasted that DHSS statisticians checked Metra's figures, suggested alternative methods of working, and, in Metra's words, "expressed themselves well satisfied with the depth and quality of the investigation."

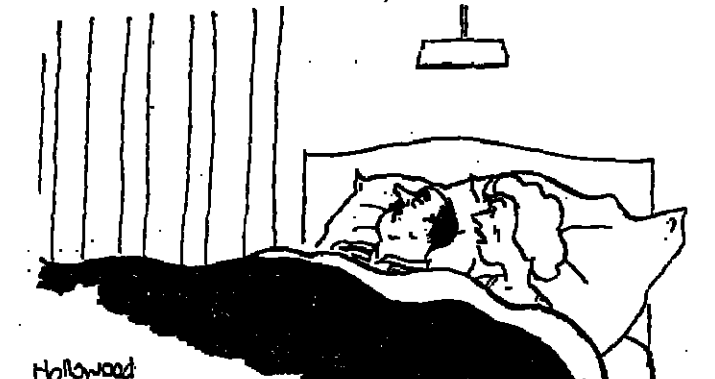
Jenkin and the DHSS hierarchy are furious at what they see as an attempt to gain official conclusions for a report bearing conclusions which pre-empt the department's position on advertising controls.

But what of the report itself? Metra industrial division deputy director Pat Sinnott, who headed the research team, did his best yesterday to explain his mounds of computer models.

He failed singularly, however, to explain to a group of unruffled journalists how the conclusion that advertising volume over the past 20 years has failed to affect consumption could then be extended to include the notion that a total ban would have similar effects.

Seeking consolation for the inability to make this quantum jump myself, I rang the DHSS and Action on Smoking and Health.

Yes, they told me, they both had the same objection. And then they went on to list others, such as that the report failed to take into account sponsorship, health warnings



"Remember when you gave Beth a necklace made of a hundred golden sovereigns and she was furious because she wanted a crystal wireless set?"

For the second time in its history, the "Tour de France" cycle race will begin in Germany this year.

In fact, the headquarters of Dresdner Bank AG, the second largest of the big three German banks, will be the starting point of the race and firing the starting pistol will be the bank's chief executive, Hans Friederichs. Dr Friederichs, who rose to prominence as West German Economics Minister, is an enthusiastic racing bike fan. He has a proper racing cycle complete with drop handlebars which he frequently uses

BL chief Sir Michael Edwards has lost patience with Aston Martin's much delayed bid to acquire his MG plant at Abingdon. Reliable sources report that he has given Alan Curtis, Aston Martin's managing director, until Friday to produce a detailed offer or forget it.

In the meantime Sir Michael is going ahead with plans for Abingdon and yesterday appointed a new boss to look after the conversion of the plant into the new home for BL's "knocked down" department—kits for overseas assembly plants, the manufacture of specialist or custom-built cars, engine tuning and motor sports.

He is Alan Edis, 39, the present head of Cowley KD and former business and product planning director of Jaguar Rover Triumph.

His present Cowley premises must be cleared to make way for the Honda Bounty. It is understood that Sir Michael considers that the Aston Martin delay is now so serious that it is threatening next year's launch date of the Bounty.

If the deal falls through, however, it could prove embarrassing. The grapevine has it that Curtis will then publish figures showing just how profitable Abingdon was.

Two new names are to join the eminent band of men who make up the Government's Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph has appointed Gavin Laird, the leftward leaning moderate on the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and John Ray, chief executive of the Chloride Group, to the board.

The IDAB is responsible for submitting observations on big investment schemes involving selective assistance.

The appointments follow the departure of Harry Urwin, the deputy general secretary of the Transport Workers Union who resigned after last year's Tory victory at the polls, and of two other members at the end of last year.

Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office, has departed after seven years' service on the board, as has D. A. Chivers, senior investigation partner at Coopers & Lybrand.

The rising importance of gold has seeped into the consciousness of the wrestling world. Top of the bill at a forthcoming promotion at the Royal Albert Hall, and hailing from "the Dark continent", are an unlikely duo going by the names of African Kruger and African Rand.

David Hewson

### SGB GROUP

#### ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

**PROFIT CLIMBS BY 35% TO £14.5 MILLION**

Preliminary Announcement  
Year ended 29th September, 1979

	1979	1978
Group Turnover	£2,000	£2,005
Group Profit before Tax	119,343	93,805
Group Profit after Tax	14,514	10,592
Shareholders' Funds	11,310	9,926
	49,084	39,974

**Return on Shareholders' Funds**  
measured by Group profit before Tax

	29.6%	26.7%
--	-------	-------

**Earnings per share measured by Group profits after Tax and minorities**

	49.5p	43.8p
--	-------	-------

**Profit:** The profit before tax of the SGB Group for the year ended 29th September, 1979, was again a record at £14,514,000.

Our four major operating divisions in the U.K., the Scaffolding (Great Britain) Group, Youngman Group, Mechanical Plant Group, and HSS Hire Group, made substantial progress, each increasing profits by over 40 per cent. Overseas, the profit is slightly better than in the previous year, even after making additional provisions against certain of our overseas investments.

**Dividend:** At the annual general meeting to be held on 18th March, a final dividend of 5.1p per share will be recommended resulting in a total dividend of 8.25p for the year.

**Share Issue:** The directors will also propose a scrip issue of four shares for every five held.

The full Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on Monday, 11th February, 1980.

SGB Group Limited,  
Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TD.



Metra's Pat Sinnott.







[illegible]



## Profit taking

# John Foorc

plant and machinery valuer

On  
The Time  
of you

On February 14, 1968, you say, but in that matter. And, when you talk about it, a Valentine's Day always very. But can such a thing convey the message whose very purpose is to give you a glimpse of an old friend?

We think not. Worse still, if someone could think of a Valentine's Day, it would be a day when you asked your friend to meet another.

Heaven forbid! The answer is simple. Valentine's Day is not a day when you ask your friend to meet another. Don't be that way.



**THE TIMES**



**Gerald Ely**

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل



## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: Engineering Craft Studies; 9.35 Exploring Science; 9.58 Let's Go; 10.12 Words and Pictures; 10.30 Home Economics; 11.02 Science All Around.

11.25 Xmas and Me: repeat of Our House. For the very young.

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: History: Socrates (play).

12.05 pm Russian—Language and People: Russian for beginners (r); 12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Melt at One: Includes an item about alternative fuel for cars.

1.45 Playboard: The story of Henry (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch (books); 2.18 Near and Far: Earthquakes and volcanoes; 2.40 Communicate (journalists). Closedown at 3.00.

3.25 Children's Wardrobe: A cheap way to make shorts and trousers.

3.55 Play School; The traditional

story of The Blind Men and the Elephant.

4.20 Pledge and Dilemma: cartoon. Puppet Pals (r).

4.25 Jackson: Michael Troughton continues his readings from Joan Tate's thriller See How they Run.

4.40 Take Hart: Tony Hart shows how to make pictures from old photographs.

5.00 John Craven's Newsworld: Junior newscast.

5.10 Our John Willie: Part 3 of Catherine Cookson's Tyneside drama, Tonight: the boys' summer-house hide-out is discovered.

5.40 News; with Kenneth Kendall, 5.55 Nationwide.

6.55 Women in White: TV version of Frank G. Slaughter's best-selling short story. Tonight, a Cuban's life is in danger and a nurse's awful dilemma over her dying father.

8.25 The Two Romneys: Half a dozen of the Barker/Karpis shows

are being repeated. This is the first of them.

9.00 News; with Peter Woods.

9.25 War School: Officer Class. The social backgrounds, the ambitions and worries of the students at the Army Staff College, Camberley. And why they are taken on a trip to the D-Day beaches in Normandy.

9.55 Sportsnight: Highlights from: Nottingham Forest's game against Liverpool and Third Division Swindon's game against First Division Arsenal. Also, highlights from the England versus Scotland amateur boxing international in London.

11.13 Parkinson: Michael Parkinson's guests are:

12.12 am Weather.

## BBC 2

10.20 am Chabbar: For Asian viewers. Closedown at 10.45.

11.00 Play School: The same as BBC 1. 3.55. Closedown at 10.45.

11.35 Flash Gordon: Conquers the Universe: Episode 10 of this 12-part space adventure serial—the Death Mist.

11.55 Pride and Prejudice: Repeat of episode one of Jane Austen's adaptation of the Jane Austen classic. With Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth and David Rintoul as Darcy.

12.00 The Master Game: First programme in a new series of international chess games. Tonight: Dr John Nunn, Britain's youngest Grandmaster, versus Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia (see Personal Choice).

12.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

12.30 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith gives some hints about the parrot palm, chameleons, cacti, and other seasonal Christmas plants.

12.55 Arena: Building for Change. A profile of the British architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the

assounding Beaubourg Art Centre in Paris.

8.30 Film: Goodbye Mr Chips (1959). Not, alas, the Robert Anderson version, but the Peter O'Toole-Patricia Hayes musical adaptation which is a sad shadow of the original. Leslie Brisson's score is not as good as his score for Doctor Doolittle or Scrooge.

10.50 News and weather.

11.15 Flash Gordon: Conquers the Universe: Episode 10 of this 12-part space adventure serial—the Death Mist.

11.55 Pride and Prejudice: Repeat of episode one of Jane Austen's adaptation of the Jane Austen classic. With Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth and David Rintoul as Darcy.

12.00 The Master Game: First programme in a new series of international chess games. Tonight: Dr John Nunn, Britain's youngest Grandmaster, versus Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia (see Personal Choice).

12.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

12.30 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith gives some hints about the parrot palm, chameleons, cacti, and other seasonal Christmas plants.

12.55 Arena: Building for Change. A profile of the British architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the

assounding Beaubourg Art Centre in Paris.

8.30 Film: Goodbye Mr Chips (1959). Not, alas, the Robert Anderson version, but the Peter O'Toole-Patricia Hayes musical adaptation which is a sad shadow of the original. Leslie Brisson's score is not as good as his score for Doctor Doolittle or Scrooge.

10.50 News and weather.

11.15 Flash Gordon: Conquers the Universe: Episode 10 of this 12-part space adventure serial—the Death Mist.

11.55 Pride and Prejudice: Repeat of episode one of Jane Austen's adaptation of the Jane Austen classic. With Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth and David Rintoul as Darcy.

12.00 The Master Game: First programme in a new series of international chess games. Tonight: Dr John Nunn, Britain's youngest Grandmaster, versus Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia (see Personal Choice).

12.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

12.30 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith gives some hints about the parrot palm, chameleons, cacti, and other seasonal Christmas plants.

12.55 Arena: Building for Change. A profile of the British architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the

## THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. 9.30 Politics.

9.52 Mr World. 10.10 How we Used to Live (Victorian life). 10.33 The French Programme. 11.04 Soap. Look, Listen, 11.15 Finding Out (France). 11.38 How we Used to Live (a Victorian evening).

12.00 The adventures of Rupert Bear: puppet story.

12.10 pm Rainbow: The theme is—throwing things. There is also a story, Acorn and art.

12.30 The Sullivan: Australian family serial. Today: a wedding anniversary.

1.00 News; with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News; with Robin Horsman.

1.30 Crown Court: Two men are charged with killing a detective. Beginning of a new case (see Personal Choice).

2.00 After Noon Plus: Some new thinking on dealing with juvenile crime, with a view to a phone-in.

2.45 The Outsiders: Drama series, set in Australia. Today: Pete (Sasha Babin) is arrested for murder.

3.45 Robinson's Choice: Derek Robinson's weekly interview programme.

4.15 The Sooty Show: Matthew Corbett, Bryan Burdon and the glove-puppet theatre.

4.45 The Book Tower: Tom Baker and his young panel of critics analyse some books for children.

programme in a new series of international chess games. Tonight: Dr John Nunn, Britain's youngest Grandmaster, versus Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia (see Personal Choice).

12.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

12.30 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith gives some hints about the parrot palm, chameleons, cacti, and other seasonal Christmas plants.

12.55 Arena: Building for Change. A profile of the British architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the

assounding Beaubourg Art Centre in Paris.

8.30 Film: Goodbye Mr Chips (1959). Not, alas, the Robert Anderson version, but the Peter O'Toole-Patricia Hayes musical adaptation which is a sad shadow of the original. Leslie Brisson's score is not as good as his score for Doctor Doolittle or Scrooge.

10.50 News and weather.

11.15 Flash Gordon: Conquers the Universe: Episode 10 of this 12-part space adventure serial—the Death Mist.

11.55 Pride and Prejudice: Repeat of episode one of Jane Austen's adaptation of the Jane Austen classic. With Elizabeth Garvie as Elizabeth and David Rintoul as Darcy.

12.00 The Master Game: First programme in a new series of international chess games. Tonight: Dr John Nunn, Britain's youngest Grandmaster, versus Vladimir Hort of Czechoslovakia (see Personal Choice).

12.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

12.30 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden: Geoffrey Smith gives some hints about the parrot palm, chameleons, cacti, and other seasonal Christmas plants.

12.55 Arena: Building for Change. A profile of the British architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the

## Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefings.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.30 Today.

6.45 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.25 Newsweek.

10.00 News.

10.05 Gardeners' Question Time.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Bridge of San Luis Rey.

11.00 News.

11.05 Baker's Dozen.

12.00 News.

12.02 pm Yoo and Yours.

12.27 Play: Mr Bruin Who Once Drove the Bus; The Kitchen Maid.

12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.02 Listen With Mother.

3.15 Play: Correspondence, by Michelle Wandor.

4.00 Choral Evensong.

4.45 Story: Run Little Fox.

5.00 PM.

5.05 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 The Archers.

7.00 News.

7.45 On the Town.

8.30 A Sidesway Look.

8.45 Analysis.

9.30 Kaleidoscope.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Give or Take.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News.

12.05-12.23 am Weather.

VHF

6.50 am Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

11.50 Regional news, weather.

12.50 Regional news, weather.

1.50 Regional news, weather.

2.50 Regional news, weather.

3.50 Regional news, weather.

4.50 Regional news, weather.

5.50 Regional news, weather.

6.50 Regional news, weather.

7.50 Regional news, weather.

8.50 Regional news, weather.

9.50 Regional news, weather.

10.50 Regional news, weather.

1



